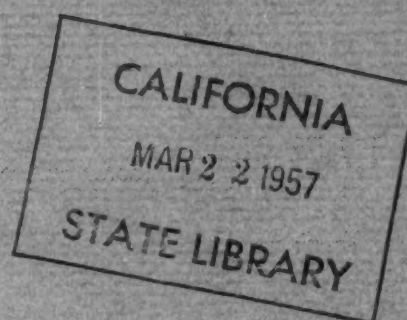


March, 1957
Vol. XVIII, No. 3

Rehabilitation Literature



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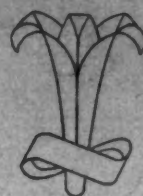
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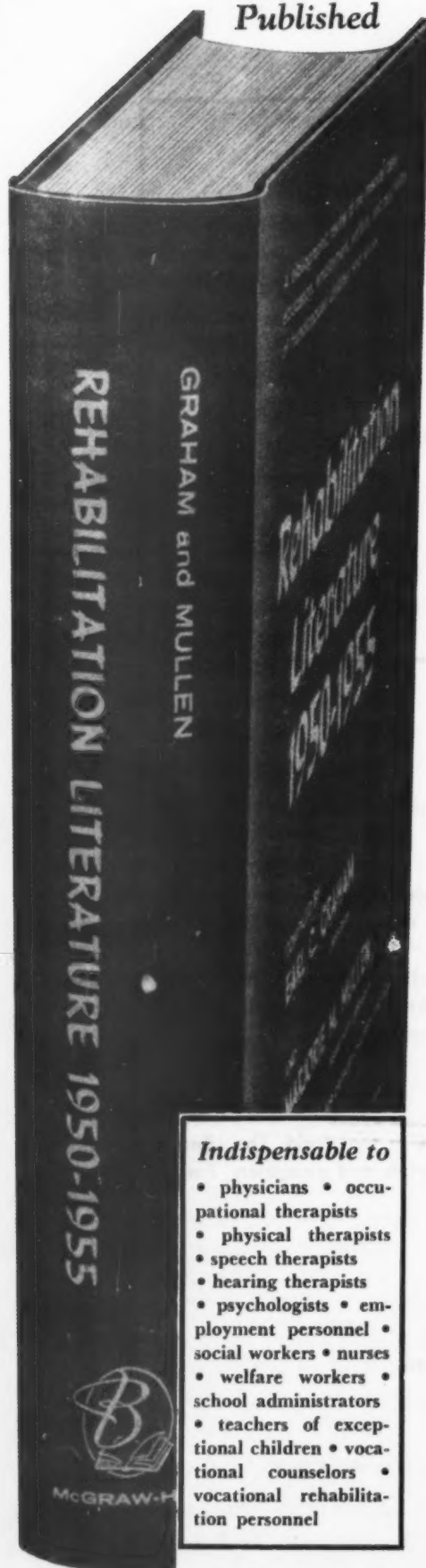
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by EARL C. GRAHAM, Librarian

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The monthly issues of this abstracting bulletin serve as a supplement to the reference book Rehabilitation Literature, 1950-1955, compiled by Graham and Mullen, and published in 1956 by McGraw-Hill, New York.

New Addition to the Library's Periodical Collection

Ileostomy Quarterly. Vol. 1, no. 1, October, 1956. Published four times a year for participating groups by QT Inc. Boston, 73 Newport St., Arlington 74, Mass., Mrs. Sylvia Kirshen, Secty. \$1.00 a year; 35¢ a copy. (See also #312)

ACCIDENTS (TRAFFIC)

281. American Medical Association (535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.)

Panel on medical aspects of crash injuries before the General Scientific Meetings at the 105th Annual Meeting of the . . . June 15, 1956. J. Am. Med. Assn. Jan. 26, 1957. 163:4:225-259.

Contents: General medical aspects of automobile crash injuries and deaths, Fletcher D. Woodward. -Ophthalmological aspects of driver licensing and repeat offenses, DuPont Guerrey, III. -Otological aspects of crash injuries, Lawrence R. Boies. -Orthopedic aspects of automobile crash injuries and deaths, Jacob Kulowski. -Psychological and psychiatric aspects of highway safety, Ross A. McFarland. -Medical aspects of motor-vehicle accident prevention in industry, Harold Brandaleone. -Preventive medical aspects of automobile crash injuries and deaths, Seward E. Miller. -Neurological and neurosurgical aspects of traffic accidents, Harold Elliott. -Surgical aspects of driver licensure, Frank H. Mayfield. -Summary of medical aspects of automobile crash injuries and deaths, Leonard A. Scheele. -Medical aspects of automotive crash injury research, Paul W. Braunstein. -The doctor and the automobile accident, Murray E. Gibbens, William V. Smith, and Ward B. Studt.

ADOLESCENCE

282. Goldstein, Theodore (576 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 5, Conn.)

How to handle teenagers. Crippled Child. Dec., 1956. 34:4:22-23.

Adolescence is a period of trial-and-error for the teenager and equally frustrating for parents trying to understand their children's emotions and their own feelings. For the adolescent with a physical handicap, the problem is identical; he and his parents must work out a solution which will allow the handicapped person to develop as a productive member of society, confident in his ability to be independent.

AMPUTATION

See 413.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT

283. Brav, Ernest A. (U.S. Army Hosp., Neubrucke, APO 34, New York, N. Y.)

Cineplasty; an end-result study, by Ernest A. Brav (and others). J. Bone and Joint Surg. Jan., 1957. 39-A:1:59-76.

Reviews the historical background of cineplasty and the surgical procedures employed at various stages in the development of the technique. Results of a current study of the value of the cineplasty procedure, begun in 1948 at Walter

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT (continued)

Reed Hospital, are analyzed; over a 6-year period a total of 108 bicep and 42 pectoral cineplasties were performed. Conclusions and recommendations resulting from the study are given. 31 references.

284. Newman, Louis B. (V. A. Research Hosp., 333 E. Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois)

Physical medicine and rehabilitation in lower extremity amputations; the role of the pylon, by Louis B. Newman and Reuben R. Wasserman. Quart. Bul., Northwestern Univ. Med. School. Summer, 1956. 30:2:128-132. Reprint.

In this paper limited primarily to a description of the construction and use of the pylon in lower extremity amputations, the authors stress the importance of integrating physical medicine and rehabilitation activities with the medical and surgical program to secure maximum beneficial results for the amputee. Use of the pylon has economic, therapeutic and psychological advantages in the training of the amputee during the interval between amputation and the securing of a permanent prosthesis.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT--RESEARCH

285. U.S. Naval Hospital. Navy Prosthetic Research Laboratory, Oakland

Construction manual for the U.S. Navy; flexible soft socket for upper extremity prosthesis. Oakland, Calif., The Laboratory (1956). 90 p. illus. (Navy-DPPO-12ND-M1)

Describes and pictures steps in the fabrication of the below-elbow flexible soft socket, the flexible upper arm cuff for below-elbow arms, and the flexible soft socket for above-elbow stumps of amputee patients. For the past five years the Navy Amputee Center of the U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, has routinely employed this type of upper extremity socket which permits increased comfort and range of motion. It differs from the conventional hard socket in that it provides a flexible plastic outer section lined with a thin layer of sponge rubber, in turn lined with a moisture-proof layer of plastic sheeting.

Available from Thomas J. Canty, Captain, M.C, USN, Chief of the Amputee Service, U.S. Naval Hospital, Oakland 14, Calif.

AMPUTATION--PHYSICAL THERAPY

286. Radford, Jewell (234 Madison, S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.)

The lower extremity toddler amputee; training procedures, by Jewell Radford and John Steensma. Phys. Therapy Rev. Jan., 1957. 37:1:32-37. Reprint.

A discussion of the five stages of training through which the toddler amputee must pass from the time he receives his prosthetic device until he walks unassisted. Training procedures for unilateral and bilateral above-and below-knee amputees are outlined. Illustrated. Miss Radford is director of physical therapy at the Mary Free Bed Children's Hospital and Orthopedic Center where research in the training of child amputees has been carried on extensively. Mr. Steensma is Prosthetic Consultant for the Michigan Crippled Children Commission's Child Amputee Program.

See also 413.

APHASIA

287. American Speech and Hearing Association

Rh child: deaf or "aphasic"? (A symposium at the 1955 Convention of the . . . Los Angeles). J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:407-425.

Contents: 1. Clinical pathologic aspects of kernicteric nuclear "deafness," Victor Goodhill. -2. "Aphasia" in kernicterus, Peter Cohen. -3. Language and behavior problems of the Rh "aphasic" child, Helen Hannigan. -4. Variations in the auditory disorders of the Rh child, Jack Rosen. -5. Some psychological considerations of the Rh child, Helmer R. Myklebust.

Adaptations of papers given at the 1955 Convention on the role of the Rh factor in the etiology of deafness and speech difficulties, and the training and management of the Rh child who presents "aphasoid" symptoms and resembles the brain-injured aphasic child psychologically.

288. Wepman, Joseph M. (Rm. 2500, 55 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois)

Psycholinguistic study of aphasia; a revision of the concept of anomia, by Joseph M. Wepman (and others). J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:468-477. Reprint.

In the present study the authors compared the speech of an anomic aphasic patient with that of a normal subject with a normal model of speech. Particular attention was given the relationship between grammatical function of words and their frequency of occurrence in normal language. On the basis of the findings, it was hypothesized that anomia may be characterized by the loss of all but the most general (and hence most frequent) words in the language. Such patients seem to have suffered a disruption of voluntary control of relatively infrequent words which carry essential information to the listener. Implications of the findings for other classes of aphasia are discussed.

APHASIA--SPECIAL EDUCATION

289. Bangs, J. L. (Houston Speech and Hearing Center, 6504 Bertner Ave., Houston, Tex.)

Preschool language education for the brain-damaged child. Volta Rev. Jan., 1957. 59:1:17-19, 39.

This paper, read as part of a panel discussion on "The Education of Aphasic Children" at the 1956 Summer Meeting of the Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf, discusses the various steps in therapy for lack of oral communication. Socialization and parent counseling play a large part in language stimulation; techniques employed by the teacher are discussed, as well. Dr. Bangs does not discuss speech therapy since he feels that direct therapy at this stage will tend to further inhibit speech and language as well as increase the emotional problems.

ARCHITECTURE (DOMESTIC)

290. Jury selects the best designs in competition on homes for the aged. Mod. Hosp. Jan., 1957. 88:1:62-64.

Describes and gives floor plans of the first prize winner in the architectural competition in the design of a home for the aged, sponsored by the National Committee on the Aging of the Natl. Social Welfare Assembly. (For details of the competition see Rehabilitation Literature, Nov., 1956, #1306). Plan for the second prize winner is also illustrated.

ARCHITECTURE (DOMESTIC) (continued)

In this same issue: The only good program is one that works, Bert H. Cohn, p. 65-68, 144-148. -Who has more fun than old people?, Raymond P. Sloan, p. 69-72, 150-152.

Mr. Cohn discusses some factors to be considered in the planning of a nursing home, and as the owner of Washington Springs Nursing Homes, Okawville and Benton, Ill., he describes the administration of these particular homes. Mr. Sloan describes the many activities in which residents of the Mary Manning Walsh Home, New York City, participate. ". . . Those entering as residents join a community group engaged in self-government, in occupational pursuits according to their individual tastes and aptitudes with liberal opportunities for diversion, for hobbies and social contact"

ARTHRITIS

291. British Association of Physical Medicine

Osteoarthritis; discussion held at the annual meeting of the . . . on April 27, 1956. Annals Phys. Med. Oct., 1956. 3:4:143-153.

R. M. Mason presented an analysis of 556 consecutive cases of osteoarthritis under treatment at London Hospital, selected at random. He discusses incidence, preponderance of the disease in older age groups, sites affected, and time spent on treatment. C. E. Quin presented results obtained at the Arthur Stanley Institute in the treatment of osteoarthritis with hydrocortisone by intra-articular injection. H. Osmond-Clarke discussed various operative procedures in osteoarthritis of the hip joint. W. A. Fell discussed degenerative arthrosis of the spine, its incidence, treatment, and prevention.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

292. Schlanger, Bernard B. (Vineland Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

Testing the hearing of the mentally retarded, by Bernard B. Schlanger and Robert H. Gottsleben. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:487-493. Reprint.

A report of procedures used at the Training School, Vineland, N. J., to test the hearing of mentally retarded children. Also described are procedures used in aiding children with hearing handicaps. Since hearing difficulties which are prevalent in a large proportion of mentally retarded populations may go undetected because of other more prominent abnormalities, the authors urge that hearing testing should be included in all routine examinations.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS--DIRECTORIES

293. International Society for the Welfare of Cripples (701 First Avenue, New York 17, New York)

The International Rehabilitation Film Library of the . . . a directory of films available for loan. 3d ed. New York, The Society, 1957. 22 p. \$1.00.

Gives a cross-indexed list of film titles, arranged by subject in the broad field of physical medicine and rehabilitation. Also included are: information pertinent to securing films on loan, brief descriptions of each film, a list of filmstrips also available, and the current listing of national secretaries of societies affiliated with the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples.

BLIND

294. Gowman, Alan G.

The role of companion. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1957. 51:1:17-25.

Reprinted from: Social Problems. July, 1956.

Describes psychological factors which influence the ability of the sighted to relate casually to the blind individual in the social setting. Stereotyped ideas concerning the blind, held by the general public, must be overcome if a satisfactory interpersonal relationship between blind and sighted is to be achieved. The role of both the blind and sighted individual in such a relationship is defined.

Dr. Gowman has a residency from the Russell Sage Foundation for "Advanced Training in the Application of Social Science Principles," and is working under the sponsorship of the American Foundation for the Blind.

BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

295. Asenjo, J. Albert (Am. Found. for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.)

A survey of vocational objectives of blind college students in the U.S., by J. Albert Asenjo and Seymour Axelrod. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1957. 51:1:9-16.

Reports findings and summaries of information gathered through the use of questionnaires sent to governmental agencies in all 48 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Data cover degrees of vision and occupational choices of 493 blind college students, types of school attended at secondary level, and specific data on aspects of teaching as a vocation for the blind. A follow-up study of students in this sample will be designed to gather information on their occupational status after leaving college and to reveal employment possibilities in other occupational fields.

296. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

An invitation to industry from your state vending stand program for the blind and the . . . Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off. (1956). 32 p. illus.

A pamphlet prepared by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to present to industry the merits of the Vending Stand Program for the blind whereby an economical means of supplying "snack" or refreshment services to employees is set up. A rehabilitation activity administered by state agencies for the blind, it provides greater employment opportunities for this group of the physically handicapped. Material consists of illustrations of existing vending stands, with letters of endorsement, statistics of the economic benefits to the individual and the community, and a listing of state agencies administering the program.

Available upon request from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.

BLIND--MENTAL HYGIENE

See 397.

BLIND--PARENT EDUCATION

297. Ellis, Jean M. (Mass. Div. of the Blind, 90 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.)

The role of the preschool counselor. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1957. 51:1:25-30.

BLIND--PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

The author, preschool counselor for the Massachusetts Division of the Blind, describes her role as counselor, illustrating her points with case histories. Covered are: source of referrals, services to parents, techniques useful in training blind children, placement of children in nursery schools for the sighted, and a description of reading readiness kits loaned by the Division to children in kindergarten.

BLIND--PERSONNEL

298. Dickinson, Raymond (1900 Marshall Blvd., Chicago 23, Ill.)

The discipline of home teaching. New Outlook for the Blind. Dec., 1956. 50:10:393-400.

In same issue: Home teaching; whence and whither, Rev. Thomas J. Carroll, p. 388-392. -Hindsight; roses by other names, M. Robert Barnett, p. 414-416.

In this abridged version of a paper presented at the 1956 convention of the American Assn. of Workers for the Blind, Mr. Dickinson relates briefly the history of home teaching of the blind, the present status of such programs, duties of home teachers and their qualifications.

The Rev. Thomas J. Carroll sketches the development of home teaching of the blind, changing concepts in education of the blind, and the special significance of blindness in old age.

Mr. Barnett comments on the need for clarification of the role of the home teacher and illustrates his point by quoting the variety of responses received in answer to a questionnaire reporting on duties of home teachers.

299. Rusalem, Herbert (57 Willoughby St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.)

A follow-up study of professional trainees. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1957. 51:1:31-33.

The coordinator of Professional Training at the Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn, describes the program of professional training in rehabilitation of the blind, offered for vocational counselors, program directors, foot-travel instructors, workshop supervisors, psychologists, vending stand supervisors, placement counselors, and other vocational workers. The program, through the cooperation of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, is given tuition-free. Follow-up of three groups of graduates of the course has resulted in changes and additions to the curriculum. Answers from graduates indicate the values of the course, their present employment status and plans for the future.

BLIND--SOCIAL SERVICE

300. Lokshin, Helen (Beth-El Hosp., Linden Blvd. & Rockaway Pkway., Brooklyn 12, N. Y.)

Psychological factors in casework with blind older persons. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1957. 51:1:1-8.

The author, formerly social casework supervisor for the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind, reviews case histories of men and women between the age of 59 and 92 who had become blind in their adult years. Psychological reactions to blindness, diagnosis and treatment, and the variety of services necessary for their adjustment to blindness, often coupled with other handicaps present in older people, are discussed from the viewpoint of the social worker.

BLIND--SOCIAL SERVICE (continued)

See also 297; 298.

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 360.

BRACES

301. Norton, Paul L. (1101 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts)

The immobilizing efficiency of back braces; their effect on the posture and motion of the lumbosacral spine, by Paul L. Norton and Thornton Brown. J. Bone and Joint Surg. Jan. 1957. 39-A:1:111-139, 220.

In the course of a study to determine as accurately as possible the effect of back supports on the movement and posture of the lumbosacral spine, a somewhat different concept of back-bracing was evolved and resulted in the designing of a new type of brace which provided better lumbosacral immobilization. This is a preliminary report of progress in its use, giving experimental and clinical findings. Representative low-back supports in common use were selected for testing purposes; long and short supports both with and without thoracic bands and lateral uprights were included. Methods of testing, results, and a description of the experimental brace are given.

302. Thompson, Samuel B. (930 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.)

An anti-scissoring device for patients with cerebral palsy. J. Bone and Joint Surg. Jan., 1957. 39-A:1:218-219.

A description of a supplement to the lightweight brace in common use to control various forms of scissoring which occur in the walking of most spastic cerebral palsied patients. In use for five years in the Arkansas cerebral palsy program, it has been applied to 80 patients. The device has proved effective in controlling disturbances of gait produced by excessive adduction, abduction, internal rotation, external rotation and various combinations of these forces at the hip joint. Illustrated.

303. Thorndike, Augustus (Dept. of Hygiene, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.)

Engineering applied to orthopedic bracing, by Augustus Thorndike, Eugene F. Murphy, and Anthony Staros. Orthopedic & Posthetic Appliance J. Dec., 1956. 10:4:55-71.

In this article, presented at the Symposium on Socio-Economic Aspects of Orthopedic Engineering, Dec., 1955, at the annual meeting of the Am. Assn. for the Advancement of Science, the challenging problems of design and choice of materials in the development of the most functional and economical brace are discussed from the viewpoint of fundamental engineering concepts. Special requirements of various orthopedic conditions and how they influence design and construction of braces are covered. A table presents recommended remedies for common problems of brace wearers. 25 references.

BRAIN INJURIES

See 377.

BRAIN INJURIES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

304. Teuber, Hans-Lukas (N. Y. Univ. -Bellevue Med. Center, 505 First Avenue, New York 16, New York)

Ability to discover hidden figures after cerebral lesions, by Hans-Lukas Teuber and Sidney Weinstein. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. and Psychiatry. Oct., 1956. 76:369-379. Reprint.

Defective performance on "hidden-figures" tests after brain injury has been demonstrated repeatedly by a number of psychologists; the authors found, from results in this and previous experiments, that impairment on hidden-figure tasks follows lesions in any lobe of the brain and appears irrespective of the presence or absence of visual or sensory symptoms. Impairment was significantly related to the presence of aphasia since aphasics, as a group, did considerably worse than nonaphasic brain-injured subjects. A brief review of the literature and findings of previous studies in the field is included.

BRAIN INJURIES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 309.

CEREBRAL PALSY--BIOGRAPHY

305. Celler, Judith

Helpless--not hopeless. Mental Hygiene. Oct., 1956. 40:4:535-550.

The daughter of the Congressional Representative from New York State, a severely handicapped cerebral palsied adult, describes her early childhood, her friends and education, and her adjustment to her handicap, the success of which she ascribes to the wisdom and affection of her parents and nurse. Although confined to a wheelchair she has found that mentally and emotionally she is completely normal. Often socially isolated because of her physical incapacity, she has discovered independence and equality of spirit in a business venture and in writing..

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

306. Perlstein, Meyer A. (4743 N. Drake Ave., Chicago 25, Illinois)

Infantile spastic hemiplegia; intelligence, and age of walking and talking, by Meyer A. Perlstein and Philip N. Hood. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:534-543.

A report of a study of 334 patients from Dr. Perlstein's private and clinic practice to explore the areas of mental functioning and related areas of speech and motor development, relating these capacities to age, sex, race, etiology, time of onset (congenital or acquired), the presence or absence of convulsions, and the side of involvement. Because this series is a more selective one than those of previous studies of intelligence in infantile spastic hemiplegia, mental deficiency in 28% of the series is understandable. Significant differences among the findings are discussed.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EMPLOYMENT

See 408.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT

See 302.

CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

307. Phelps, Winthrop M. (3038 St. Paul Street, Baltimore 18, Md.)

Long-term results of orthopaedic surgery in cerebral palsy. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Jan., 1957. 39-A:1:53-59.

Dr. Phelps, an authority in the field of cerebral palsy, gives here an evaluation of long-term end results of orthopedic surgery in cerebral palsy. The influence of follow-up care, efficiency of bracing, and other factors could not be determined in this survey of results of surgical procedures on 242 patients upon whom nearly 500 operations had been performed. Trends indicated by the survey give a clear picture of which procedures have been successful and which were not. None of the more recent procedures has been evaluated because the time element necessary for evaluation has not elapsed. Dr. Phelps believes orthopedic surgery has a definite place in the treatment of cerebral palsy. "Tendon lengthenings and tenotomies are more successful after growth has been completed," but "muscle transplantation in both spastic and athetoid patients always fails"

See also 326.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

308. Kogan, Kate L. (6034 44th Avenue, N. E., Seattle 15, Wash.)

A method of assessing capacity in preschool cerebral palsied children. J. Clinical Psych. Jan., 1957. 13:1:54-56.

Briefly reviews available psychological tests for use with cerebral palsied children who may have neither language communication nor manipulative capacity to demonstrate their understanding of relationships, and presents a testing method designed for use with the population of the Spastic Children's Clinic and Preschool, Seattle. The Children's Picture Information Test employs a multiple choice task requiring the indication of one picture (of 4 possibilities) which belongs with each key picture, and is composed of 34 sets of items, the content of which is largely restricted to everyday household situations. The test was administered to 50 young cerebral palsied children and results correlated with the Stanford Binet. Ten children so severely handicapped that they were untestable by other methods appeared to present the same range of intelligence as the larger group on the Children's Picture Information Test. It would appear to be a useful measure of intellectual ability in young cerebral palsied children.

Specimen sets of the test are available for research use from Dr. Kate L. Kogan.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION

309. British Council for the Welfare of Spastics (Miss Caldwell, Percy Hedley School for Spastic Children, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England)

A case of spatial inability in a cerebral palsied child, by Edith M. Caldwell. London, The Council, 1956. 28 p. illus., tabs.

"Spatial inability," defined as the lack of spatial sense needed to appreciate visual patterns, can affect the learning ability of the cerebral palsied child in many ways. The author, Headmistress of the Percy Hedley School, describes how the handicap hinders normal educational development; methods used to teach children so handicapped how to read, write, and cope with numbers are described. This is a detailed illustrated study of one particular child, showing equipment useful in training.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

310. Irwin, Orvis C. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Iowa City, Iowa)

Short test for use with cerebral palsied children. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:446-449. Reprint.

Since the administration of extended speech tests is burdensome and fatiguing for cerebral palsied children, the author offers here a short test of five front consonants incorporated in 15 words. Four criteria for the usefulness of a testing instrument are considered; it was found that this particular test met essential criteria. The author believes it is reasonable to assume that the test is feasible for use with cerebral palsied children. It has been administered to 96 cerebral palsied children ranging in age from 4 to 16.

CHRONIC DISEASE--STATISTICS

See 359.

CLEFT PALATE--SPEECH CORRECTION

311. Spriestersbach, Duane C. (Speech Clinic, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa)

Articulation of a group of children with cleft lips and palates, by Duane C. Spriestersbach, Frederic L. Darley, and Verna Rouse. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:436-445. Reprint.

Because of the need for a very detailed analysis of articulation skills of a sample of children with cleft lip or palates, the authors undertook this study to determine and describe systematically the accuracy of articulation in these children, to compare the articulation test scores with test norms compiled by Dr. Mildred Templin, to determine extent of retardation, if any, in articulation skills in the group, and to analyze patterns of misarticulation. The speech of 25 children, between the ages of 3 and 8, with cleft lip and/or palate was sampled. Findings are discussed.

COLOSTOMY

312. QT, Inc., Boston

Manual for ileostomy patients; 3d ed. rev. Boston, QT, Inc., 1955. 53 p. illus.

QT of Boston was organized as a mutual-aid group in 1952 to offer practical and emotional help to those with difficulties caused by ileostomy. Since that time similar groups have been formed in New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and St. Paul. This manual, revised annually to add newly learned information, contains articles by professional men and women on ileostomy and its problems, explained in lay language to give a broader understanding of all that is involved both from the physical and mental standpoint. Various types of equipment and instructions on their use and care, reports on sample products, lists of product manufacturers and distributors are included. Explanations of medical expense deductions for federal income tax purposes, the availability of life and health insurance, and a glossary of medical terms appear in the appendix.

Available from Mrs. Sylvia Kirshen, Secretary, QT, Inc., Boston, 73 Newport St., Arlington 74, Mass., at \$1.00 a copy.

DEAF

See 287.

DEAF--LIPREADING

313. O'Neill, John J. (Speech and Hearing Clinic, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O.)
Relationship between lipreading ability and five psychological factors, by
John J. O'Neill and JoAnn L. Davidson. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec.,
1956. 21:4:478-481.

A report of a study of the relationship of concept formation, intelligence, reading comprehension, visual perception, and level of aspiration to lipreading ability. A filmed lipreading test and four other tests were administered to 30 normal hearing subjects; the only significant relationship revealed between lipreading ability and any of the five factors was that between non-verbal comprehension and lipreading ability. In the light of these findings it is suggested it may be well to include training in the recognition of simple forms or lip configurations, along with the regular method of lipreading.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION

314. Rotter, Paul (Lexington School for the Deaf, 904 Lexington Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.)

Human relations in parent education. Volta Rev. Jan., 1957. 59:1:20-24.

Because of the close correlation between home relationships and the deaf child's behavior, the Lexington School for the Deaf has developed a parents' program, based on sound human relations, to interpret to parents research materials in the areas of child care, growth, speech and language development as they pertain to the deaf child. Suggestions for providing better physical care of the child and for improving parent and sibling relationships within the home are given. Various means employed in educating parents are discussed.

See also 368.

DEAF--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

See 414.

DEAF--RESEARCH

See 400.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

315. Pratt, George T. (Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.)

Planning and organizing a teacher recruitment program. Volta Rev.
Jan., 1957. 59:1:9-12, 40.

In same issue: Basic qualifications of a teacher of the deaf, Mildred A. Groht. p. 13-16.

This paper, part of a panel discussion on "Teacher Education and Recruitment," held at the 1956 Summer Meeting of the Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf, discusses the great need in the United States and abroad for more trained teachers of the deaf. The writer explains how accreditation of training centers, certification of teachers, and the operation of summer schools should be expanded to solve the critical shortage of teachers and services available to deaf children. Methods for recruiting teachers-in-training and for improving public relations in the field of education for the deaf are suggested. The second paper, also a part of the same panel discussion, outlines personal characteristics and educational qualifications for the successful teacher of the deaf. Elements of the curriculum which can foster these personal characteristics should be emphasized in training teachers.

DEAF-BLIND

316. Myklebust, Helmer R.

The deaf-blind child; diagnosis and training. Watertown, Mass., Perkins School for the Blind, 1956. 24 p. figures. (Perkins publ. no. 19)

The Director of Perkins School for the Blind became interested several years ago in the diagnostic work which Dr. Myklebust was doing with deaf children at Northwestern University and consequently invited his assistance in the study of deaf-blind children for whom the problem of diagnosis is both important and difficult. This booklet, the result of that study, suggests an approach to the solution of diagnosis and training of these children. Diagnosis must consider the deaf-blind child as an altered organism as a whole and take into consideration the ophthalmological, otolaryngological, and psychological areas, appraised in terms of total behavior and integrity. Diagnostic techniques and procedures for use with the deaf-blind are discussed. 35 references.

Available from Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown 72, Mass., at 50¢ a copy.

DEAF-BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

317. Farrell, Gabriel

Children of the silent night; the story of the education of deaf-blind children here and abroad. Watertown, Mass., Perkins School for the Blind, 1956. 48 p. illus. (Perkins publ. no. 18)

In this material, prepared by Dr. Farrell for one of the Lowell Lectures he gave in 1953, are the stories of pupils of Perkins School for the Blind who, in spite of their multiple handicaps, were taught the use of language, the most famous among them being Laura Bridgman and Helen Keller. The work of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe and early teachers in this country and abroad illustrates how teaching methods for educating the deaf-blind were developed. Present status of work with the deaf-blind in the United States and abroad is mentioned briefly. Some of the material from this pamphlet is included in condensed form in the chapter "Children of the Silent Night," in Dr. Farrell's book, "The Story of Blindness." (See Rehabilitation Literature, Aug., 1956. #1026).

Available from Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown 72, Mass., at \$1.00 a copy.

DIABETES--PROGRAMS

318. U.S. Public Health Service

Diabetes program guide. Washington, D. C., The Service (1956). 72 p. tabs., forms. (Public Health Serv. publ. no. 506)

A booklet prepared for doctors, nurses, technicians, and administrators responsible for setting up and administering community diabetes programs for prevention, control, and rehabilitation in the disease. All aspects of planning, use of community resources, public education, prevention, case finding techniques, services needed by patients, record keeping, evaluation of the program, test and laboratory procedures, and forms used in administering the program are covered. Included are short bibliographies for each chapter.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 45¢ a copy.

DRAMATICS

319. Crane, Lois M.

Wheelchair patients find helpful therapy and pleasure in puppetry.

Crippled Child. Dec., 1956. 34:4:16-18, 30.

Youthful patients at the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation, Gonzales, Texas, recently carried out a successful project whose purpose was the exploration of puppetry as a therapy medium. They wrote the script, created the puppets and handled all details of producing a show. A detailed description of the project and the construction of puppets is included. Children in grades 2 through 8 comprised the cast and chorus; first grade pupils provided music with a rhythm band.

DRUG THERAPY

320. Horenstein, Simon (8770 W. Whitworth Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Reserpine and chlorpromazine in hyperactive mental defectives. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:525-539.

A report of a seven month study to evaluate the effect of reserpine and chlorpromazine in a group of 36 hyperactive mental defective patients at Pacific State Hospital in California. Both drugs were found beneficial in curbing hyperactivity in the majority of cases. There appeared to be no significant difference in value between the two drugs and in some instances improvement was maintained beyond pharmacologic expectations. "The possible role of the brain stem in regulating motor activity and its relationship to hyperkinetic phenomena is mentioned."

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

321. Schwade, Edward D. (324 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.)

Abnormal electroencephalographic findings in severe behavior disorders, by Edward D. Schwade and Sara G. Geiger. Diseases Nerv. System. Oct., 1956. 17:10:307-317. Reprint.

A discussion of the investigation of impulsive behavior which becomes compulsive after an exciting factor has released the emotions; complete laboratory investigation, including electroencephalographic studies, was made of 623 children brought to the Milwaukee County Guidance Center in the past ten years. Of these, 453 showed a consistent brain wave tracing of 6 and 14 per second positive spiking and 14 or 6 per second positive spiking. The association of this type of spiking with extreme behavior disorders was recognized by the authors in 1949, and while factors responsible for it are not definite, they may have their origin in traumatic, toxic, or hereditary conditions with damage to the thalamus, hypothalamus, or possibly the amygdala, or to all areas. 8 representative cases are included.

EMPLOYMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

322. Great Britain. Ministry of Labour and National Service

Annual report of the . . . for 1955. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1956. 159 p. illus., graphs, tabs. (Cmd. 9791)

The annual review of manpower distribution patterns and trends of labor demand and supply in Great Britain in 1955. The report also covers unemployment and associated problems, employment services, industrial relations, the international labor relations picture, organization of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and legislation relevant to work of the Ministry. Chapter 9

EMPLOYMENT--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

gives a summary of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled during 1955 and discusses employment under normal and sheltered conditions. Special problems of various types of disability are covered briefly. Data are included on types of training given, number and classification of the disabled who were registered or received training, and results of medical examinations according to grades of disability.

Available in the U.S. from British Information Service, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York, at \$1.16 a copy.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--PLACEMENT

323. Selective placement of the handicapped; a report on the seminar held in Stockholm, Sweden, May 2-14, 1955; sponsored by The Swedish Government, United Nations, International Labour Organization, World Veterans Federation, (and) International Society for the Welfare of Cripples. New York, Internatl. Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples.(1956). 113 p. .

In the Proceedings methods and results of placement techniques used in various countries were explained; it was emphasized that although selective placement is the last step in the rehabilitation process, vocational aspects must be kept in mind from the initiation of the rehabilitation program. Authorities in the field discussed social and economic aspects of rehabilitation and the role of selective placement in relation to these; all aspects of the counseling and placement process; evaluation of the client from the medical standpoint and in regard to physical capacities; locating employment opportunities, personnel practices in industry, and the organization of placement services.

Available from International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Ave., New York 17, New York.

See also 415; 416.

EPILEPSY

324. DeJong, Russell N. (University Hosp., Ann Arbor, Mich.)

"Psychomotor" or "temporal lobe" epilepsy; a review of the development of our present concept. Neurology. Jan., 1957. 7:1:1-14.

In same issue: Face and jaw movements during epileptiform discharge in temporal regions, Maitland Baldwin, Laurence L. Frost, and Charles D. Woods. p. 15-25.

In his presidential address at the annual meeting of the American League Against Epilepsy, 1955, Dr. DeJong discussed the confusion which has existed over classification of this type of epilepsy, how the term "psychomotor" originated, clinical aspects, etiologic concepts, with brief mention of the experimental and anatomic aspects of the subject.

The second article reports results of an experiment to reproduce ipsilateral facial movements, as well as other movements of face and jaw, in order to study their form, location and origin. In temporal lobe seizures movements of the face and jaw always occur early in the seizure and are among the most characteristic of the ictal phenomena in this and other varieties of focal epilepsy.

An additional article in this issue (p. 26-36), "Laughter in epilepsy," by Ralph Druckman and Dora Chao, describes 11 patients with laughter as an epileptiform manifestation; it varied from violent prolonged laughter lasting two minutes or so to giggling and even grinning. Evidence of the epileptic origin of the laughter is discussed and indications of the probability of its cause pointed out.

EXERCISE

325. Knowlton, G. Clinton (Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Ga.)
Overwork, by G. Clinton Knowlton and Robert L. Bennett. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. Jan., 1957. 38:1:18-20.

The authors' interest in the effects of overwork on specific muscles is in relation to muscles weakened as a result of poliomyelitis. From their observations they conclude there is a definite hazard to voluntary skeletal muscle from overwork and that subjective fatigue, in the face of high motivation, is not a reliable safe-guard against overwork. In supervised exercise, the supervisor must watch carefully for muscle strength decrement indicating overwork.

FOOT

326. Straub, Lee Ramsay (535 E. 70th Street, New York 21, New York)
A clinical evaluation of tendon transplantation in the paralytic foot, by Lee Ramsay Straub, J. Paul Harvey, Jr., and Charles E. Fuerst. J. Bone and Joint Surg. Jan., 1957. 39-A:1:1-16.

Because of the divergence of opinion on the usefulness of tendon transfer in the paralytic or deformed foot since the first recorded operation of this type in 1881, the authors conducted a follow-up study on all tendon transfers done at the Hospital for Special Surgery since 1935. Results of a clinical review of 181 feet are presented and discussed. Transplantations in six patients with cerebral palsy are summarized briefly. A wide variety of conditions in which the operation was used are covered. Illustrated.

HANDICAPPED--EQUIPMENT

327. Turner, T. Arthur
Mechanical aids for the handicapped. Today's Health. Jan., 1957. 35:1:44-45, 48-49.

Describes a wide variety of devices invented by or for disabled persons which enable them to live more effectively with their handicaps. Mentioned are the car lift and patient lift for home or hospital use, page turners, the wheelchair electrically powered to climb stairs, the portable home stairway elevator, hand controls for automobiles, and many ingenious devices for aiding in the performance of daily living activities.

Addresses of manufacturers of the various devices may be obtained from the Reader's Service Department, Today's Health, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

HANDICAPPED--SURVEYS

See 359.

HARD OF HEARING

328. Geyer, Margaret L. (Rochester Board of Education, 198 Trafalger Street, Rochester, New York)
Teacher judgment of hearing loss in children, by Margaret L. Geyer and Alfred Yankauer. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:482-486. Reprint.

Results of this study confirm earlier findings of studies which revealed that teacher-judgments cannot be relied upon as a method for selecting children with hearing loss. In this study 62 per cent of children having a loss were overlooked by teachers, while 88 per cent of those "suspected" by teachers to have a loss had normal hearing. Teacher-judgments were submitted on 1,053

HARD OF HEARING (continued)

first and second grade children in 7 schools; children were screened by individual puretone sweep check testing. Those failing the test were threshold tested and seen by an otologist.

329. Mooers, R. Wayne (Speech Correction Serv., Waterloo Public Schools, 349 1/2 Vine Street, Waterloo, Iowa)

"But, I didn't hear . . ."; a brief summary of suggestions for parents and teachers of hearing handicapped children. Waterloo, Iowa, Waterloo Public Schools (1957?). 10 p. illus. (Curriculum form no. 204).

The eight pages of text in this pamphlet are intended to help parents and teachers identify the child with a hearing handicap and to suggest special attention that should be given to him in the classroom and in the home.

HARD OF HEARING--MEDICAL TREATMENT

330. Bell, Houston L. (711 South Jefferson Street, Roanoke 16, Va.)

Recent advances in the management of deafness. Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Month. Jan., 1957. 36:1:34-38.

Discusses the contributions to reparative and rehabilitative surgery which the introduction of antibiotic and chemotherapeutic agents, the endaural fenestration operation, transmeatal stapes mobilization operation, and the endaural and transmeatal tympanoplasty operations have made to the field of otology. Briefly covered are diagnosis and indications for treatment in a variety of conditions.

HEALTH SERVICES--RESEARCH

See 417.

HIP--DISLOCATION

331. Ilfeld, Frederic W. (436 N. Roxbury Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.)

The management of congenital dislocation and dysplasia of the hip by means of a special splint. J. Bone and Joint Surg. Jan., 1957. 39-A:1:99-110.

An early report of the use of a special splint, easily adjusted for abduction and growth and controlling rotation of the hip, for treatment of congenital disease of the hip. Construction of the splint, rationale of its use in dysplasia and dislocation of the hip, and its use after reduction and casting to shorten the period of immobilization are discussed. Results of the study appear to favor early use of a splint which allows active movement of the hips in children up to 3 years of age. In addition to the physiological advantages of splinting, the method has proved convenient for the mother and more comfortable for the patient. Illustrated.

HOMEBOUND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

332. Hart, Archibald (Calvert School, Tuscany Rd., Baltimore 10, Md.)

How homebound children do their school work. Today's Health. Feb., 1957. 35:2:43-44.

Four home study methods--school-to-home telephone, visiting teacher, tutor, or school by mail--may be the answer in educating the homebound child. The advantages of each, in relation to the type and duration of the handicap, are briefly explained.

See also 298.

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS--CALIFORNIA

333. Owen, Freya (Stanford Convalescent Elementary School, Palo Alto Unified School District, Palo Alto, Calif.)

The Stanford Convalescent School; a teamwork approach in special education. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1957. 23:4:165-167, 177.

Describes administration, physical facilities, staff and the team approach to medical rehabilitation and education of handicapped children in the convalescent stage at the Stanford Convalescent School, a public school unit in the Stanford Convalescent Home, located on the campus of Stanford University.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

334. Children's Hospital, Los Angeles

Panel discussion: Mental retardation; teamwork in case finding, diagnosis, approach to parents, and guidance; Chairman, Harry Bakwin. J. Pediatrics. Feb., 1957. 50:2:240-250.

In same issue: Pediatric profiles: John Thomson (1856-1926), by Charles McNeil. p. 251-257.

This issue of the Journal presents three papers and a panel discussion presented at a symposium held at Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, April 9, 1956. The panel discussion covered various aspects of the role of the physician in dealing with problems associated with mentally retarded children. Other members of the panel were: Herman Yannet, M.D., George Tarjan, M.D., D.S. Stylianou, Ph.D., Director of the National Assn. for Retarded Children, and Richard Koch, M.D. Discussed were: parents' reaction to the medical handling of the retarded child, the informing of parents that their child is retarded, the problem of institutionalization, problems in diagnosis and prognosis, the benefit of parents' organizations, and the medical education of physicians in regard to mental retardation.

Papers presented at the symposium were: Classification and etiological factors in mental retardation, Herman Yannet. -Role of physician in maintaining continuity of care and guidance, Robert W. Deisher. -Research in the field of mental retardation, Herman Yannet. A fourth paper, given by Dr. Bakwin, appeared in the Oct., 1956 issue of the Journal (see Rehabilitation Literature, Dec., 1956. #1480).

The biographical profile of Dr. John Thomson, a British pediatrician, tells of his interest in and work for the mentally retarded in what came to be known in Edinburgh as the "Mental Clinic." A description of the clinic is included.

335. Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn. Division of Pediatric Psychiatry (555 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn 38, N. Y.)

The role of varied therapies in the rehabilitation of the retarded child: Occupational therapy, Dorothy Knight; Music therapy, Alice Jeanne Ludwig; Speech therapy, Millicent Strazzulla; Remedial reading, Lillie Pope. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:508-515.

The Morris J. Solomon Clinic for the Rehabilitation of Retarded Children, established at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, diagnoses, evaluates and treats the retarded child who remains in the community. The role of various therapies employed in rehabilitation of these children is illustrated through a case history of a child presenting the problems of retardation and hyperactivity. Techniques found singularly effective in training this type of child are discussed.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES (continued)

336. Morris, J. V. (Little Plumstead Hosp., Norwich, England)

The habit training of severely retarded defectives. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:474-477.

An evaluation of a habit-training cottage constructed for the care of severely retarded children and adults in Great Britain. (For a description of the unit, refer to the article annotated in Bulletin on Current Literature, Dec., 1955. #1263). Administration of the program in this unit is described; twelve months' experience indicates that improvements noted are largely the result of housing these patients in the specially designed unit. A minimum of effort on the part of the nursing staff is required to produce satisfactory results. Comparisons are made in toilet habits before and after the introduction of the program.

337. Thomas, David H. H.

Cultural attitudes to mental subnormality. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:467-473.

A discussion of the contributing factors influencing social attitudes toward the mentally subnormal, especially traditional cultural patterns of government. The functions of sociology and legislation in the field of mental defect, the author believes, should recognize trends indicated by research; ways should be found to fit the mentally defective into the community pattern, with special provisions made to absorb the limited functioning of this group in a socially acceptable medium. The author, being British, illustrates his thesis with examples of what is being done in England for the educationally subnormal.

See also 418; 419.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS

See; 292; 378.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT

338. Collmann, R. D. (Royal Eastern Counties Hosp., Colchester, Essex, Eng.)

Employment success of mentally dull and intellectually normal ex-pupils in England, by R. D. Collmann and D. Newlyn. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:484-490.

A report of a survey of the employment histories of 106 intellectually normal and 200 mentally dull male and female ex-pupils of 5 secondary modern schools in South Essex, England. Follow-up occurred from 2 to 3 1/2 years after pupils left school. Results of the dull and normal groups are compared with corresponding results of a similar investigation of the employment status of 223 educationally subnormal ex-pupils. (See Rehabilitation Literature, June, 1956. #680) Reasons for success or failure of ex-pupils in all groups are discussed; a similarity of reasons existed in all three levels.

339. Shafter, Albert J. (Attn: Dr. Grace M. Sawyer, Superintendent, Woodward State Hosp. and School, Woodward, Iowa)

Criteria for selecting institutionalized mental defectives for vocational placement. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:599-616.

Various individual characteristics have been used at Woodward State Hospital to select patients for vocational placement outside the institution;

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

prior to this study, these characteristics had never been validated. The study was made to determine whether the release characteristics as currently used do differentiate successful from unsuccessful placements. If such characteristics do exist, their usefulness in predicting future successful placements was to be studied. One of the most significant facts revealed was the importance of dynamic characteristics as compared to static characteristics. Findings which might be obtained from further testing of these criteria would have implications for the planning of training programs to enable mental defectives to succeed on placement.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 320.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MENTAL HYGIENE

See 379.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION

340. Kelman, Howard R. (New York Med. College, Flower and Fifth Ave. Hospitals, New York, N. Y.)

Some problems in casework with parents of mentally retarded children. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:595-598.

In same issue: Casework with retarded children in an institutional setting, James E. Howell. p. 592-594.

Defines the role of the social caseworker in assisting and counseling parents who keep their retarded children at home. The social worker has, however, a broader responsibility than to the family of the retarded child to whom aid is given; he must engage in community efforts to improve services toward better social integration of the mentally retarded.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

341. Bishop, E. Beryl (Lapeer State Home and Training School, Lapeer, Mich.)

Family care: the patients. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:583-591. Reprint.

The second in a series of three articles on the Family Care program for the mentally handicapped at Lapeer State Home and Training School, this article discusses the selection and placement of patients in homes within the community to determine their capacity for learning in the more normal home and public school environment. Administration of the program and the value of family care are considered.

342. Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, Union Grove

What can we do? Union Grove, Wis., The Training School, 1956. 6 p. (Community education ser., no. 1) Mimeo.

Library also has: A curriculum for the trainable child (. . . no. 2) 22 p. In response to many requests received by the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School concerning specific ways in which parents and organizations could aid their school program, this booklet lists many items used in the training program, as well as gift suggestions and ideas for special projects which organizations could undertake.

The second pamphlet represents the third revision of curriculum material used in the operation of trainable classes at the school. It outlines general

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

objectives of the program, criteria for admission or exclusion of children to the school, and objectives and areas of study for various types of activities included in the program. Evaluation forms and suggested daily class programs are included. These are the first two in a series of pamphlets planned by the school.

Available from John M. Garstecki, Superintendent, Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, Union Grove, Wisconsin.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

343. Keller, James E. (Wayne Co. Training School, Northville, Mich.)

The relationship of auditory memory span to learning ability in high grade mentally retarded boys. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:574-580.

In same issue: Digit span and anxiety; an experimental group revisited, Roger J. Callahan and James E. Keller. p. 581-582.

The Digit Span subtest of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children is one of the most widely used of the subtests for measuring intelligence; this paper reports an exploratory study to discover the correlates of DS performance among high grade mentally retarded boys. Measures failed to reveal any relationship between DS performance and "anxiety". Implications of the findings are discussed.

Results of an investigation reported in the second paper are in accord with clinical hypotheses and previous investigations regarding the relationship of anxiety to DS performance. Two different instruments were used in the studies to measure anxiety; data which would explain the discrepancy in predictive value of the two instruments were not obtained by the studies.

344. Sloan, William (Pineville State Colony and Training School, Pineville, La.)

A comparison of two types of learning in mental defectives, by William Sloan and Irwin A. Berg. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:556-566.

A report of a study to investigate the feasibility of using two techniques--the Word Learning Test and the Maze Test--to study the learning process in mental defectives. Both appear to have satisfactory reliability for such purposes. Relationships of each of these tasks to each other and to mental age are discussed.

345. Volle, Frank O. (252 W. North Street, Decatur, Ill.)

A proposal for "testing the limits" with mental defectives for purposes of subtest analysis of the WISC verbal scale. J. Clinical Psych. Jan., 1957. 13:1:64-67. Reprint.

Because the writer has observed consistently that vocabular loadings, combined with poor auditory discrimination in the testee, cause confusion to mental defectives on the verbal sub-tests of Information, Comprehension, and Arithmetic of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, he presents the items altered as to vocabulary and phrasing but retaining the essential meaning. Responses to rephrased questions can be "scored" separately and considered in making qualitative judgements. Several test questions are proposed for this purpose and part of a psychological report is given as an illustration.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

346. Benoit, E. Paul (514 E. Graham Street, Dixon, Illinois)

Relevance of Hebb's theory of the organization of behavior to educational research on the mentally retarded. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:497-507.

An explanation of the theory of D. O. Hebb (discussed in his book, "The Organization of Behavior," published in 1949 by Wiley and Sons, New York) and its relevance to the problem of learning in the mentally retarded child. While the research program suggested by this discussion deviates from current research practice in the area of learning, Dr. Benoit believes it offers enlightenment if applied and observed in practical situations.

347. Watkins, Harry L. (Polk State School, Polk, Pa.)

Visual perception training for the moderately retarded child. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:455-460. Reprint.

A report of an experimental program in perceptual training for moderately retarded children at the Polk State School. The theoretical structure from which to plan therapeutic activities for the education of children who are on the borderline between non-productive, nursing-care patients and productive, institutionalized patients is explained. Qualifications of the teacher-therapist, methods, and materials used in the program are discussed. A group progress report is given.

See also 371.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--WISCONSIN

348. Blessing, Kenneth R. (637 Orchard Dr., Madison, Wis.)

An evaluation of special education services for educable retarded children with some suggested refinements. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:491-496.

In this address presented at the Great Lakes Regional Conference of the Am. Assn. on Mental Deficiency, Oct., 1955, Mr. Blessing discusses major issues and problems facing parents and educators of retarded children in the public school system. The only purpose of segregating these children in special classes is to meet their educational needs more adequately; social integration with normal children is encouraged. Problems of immediate urgency include the expansion of existing special services and the creation of facilities in areas lacking them; the prevention of social failure in the retarded; the development of secondary school programs to hold pupils longer in school; education of the public on potentials of the retarded; and the provision of rehabilitation and vocational services.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION

349. Schlanger, Bernard B. (Vineland Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

Clinical speech program at the Training School at Vineland, by Bernard B. Schlanger and Robert H. Gottsleben. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:516-521. Reprint.

Speech and hearing diagnosis and therapy have for several years been part of the Training School program for mentally retarded children. Diagnostic procedures, therapy employed, and results of the program are discussed. The "team approach" to mental retardation calls for inclusion of speech therapy even though training is not successful in all cases in terms of normal speech standards.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

350. Schlanger, Bernard B. (Vineland Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

Oral language classification of the Training School residents. Training School Bul. Jan., 1957. 53:9:243-247.

A report of findings of a study of the oral language ability of 516 residents at the Vineland Training School, the total population. Three language level groupings were used, ranging from the one in which expressive language is rudimentary, with a complete or partial lack of verbal response, to the group having full sentence usage, with sentences of 4 or more words expressing complete thoughts or ideas. Data cover the classification of oral language ability of both the total population and ability in the various types of mental retardation. It has been found that delayed speech and language development experienced by most mentally retarded children handicaps their communication ability and social adaptability and leads to continued immature language usage.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--STATISTICS

351. Wirtz, Morvin A. (Dept. of Special Education, Eastern Mich. Coll., Ypsilanti, Mich.)

The incidence of trainable mentally handicapped children, by Morvin A. Wirtz and Richard Guenther. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1957. 23:4:171-172, 175.

Describes procedures used in a pilot study to determine the incidence of trainable mentally handicapped children in five selected communities in Illinois, three in Michigan, and in the public and private institutions of both states. Since community groups were very comparable for both states, this similarity lends credence to the validity of the figures for each. From this study it would appear that for 1,000 school-age children there are one to two trainable mentally handicapped children in the community and one trainable child in an institution. The method used for the survey is recommended for practical purposes, since it is simple, direct, and inexpensive.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

352. Southwest Texas State Teachers College

Methods and materials for teachers and parents of retarded children; report produced by Special Education Workshop, Summer, 1956. San Marcos, Texas, The College, 1956. 55 p. Mimeo. Paperbound.

The proceedings of the fifth annual workshop in mental retardation, under the direction of Leland S. Burgum, Professor of Special Education, Southwest Texas State Teachers College. The workshop covered methods and materials useful in teaching basic skills--reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, music and rhythms, social adjustment in the regular or special classroom, play and socialization in the primary grades, vocational and social competence, and the practical arts. Speech therapy for the mentally retarded and the role of the classroom teacher in general speech therapy are discussed. Supplementary material in the appendixes include examples of open letters to parents of the mentally retarded, an outline of competencies required of teachers of the mentally retarded, sample forms for record keeping, and a list of equipment and supplies for special classes. Brief bibliographies follow each section; a short list of films used in the workshop is included.

Available from College Bookstore, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Texas, at 75¢ a copy.

MENTAL DISEASE--SPEECH CORRECTION

353. Arnold, Godfrey A. (61 Irving Pl., New York 3, N. Y.)

Dysphrasia; disorders of speech in psychotic conditions. Talk. Dec., 1956. 37:4:3-5, 8-9, 14.

In same issue: Dysphrasia and distorted reality feed-back in schizophrenia, Lynwood Heaver, p. 6-7, 9. -Language disturbances in childhood schizophrenia, Ruth M. Clark, p. 10-12.

A discussion of the problems of terminology in the science of speech and voice, a definition of the term "dysphrasia" and its historical origin, and a brief consideration of the main types of abnormal speech, some characteristic features of dysphrasia, and its differential diagnosis.

Dr. Heaver's article discusses the effect of schizophrenia on verbalization, sentence structure, and meaningful words. Mrs. Clark tells how childhood schizophrenic language disturbances are often confused with deafness, aphasia, or mental retardation in children referred for therapy. Diagnosis of the disease in children is much more difficult than in adults on the basis of language disturbances and must often be made on the basis of other aspects of behavior.

MONGOLISM

354. Wright, Stanley W. (405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, Calif.)

The excretion of beta-aminoisobutyric acid in normal, mongoloid and non-mongoloid mentally defective children, by Stanley W. Wright and Kay Fink. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:530-533.

A report of a study of the excretion of beta-aminoisobutyric acid (BAIB) a pyrimidine catabolite, in three groups of children. Findings revealed increased amounts in the urine of a number of mongoloid patients when compared with normal children. The significance of this metabolic difference between the two groups is not known. Intermediate values were found for a group of non-mongoloid mentally defective children.

MONGOLISM--DIAGNOSIS

355. Walker, Norma Ford (Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Canada)

The use of dermal configurations in the diagnosis of mongolism. J. Pediatrics. Jan., 1957. 50:1:19-26.

Objective evidence of the presence of mongoloid imbecility in infants is to be found in the analysis of the finger, palm, and foot sole patterns. This paper presents a method by which one can arrive objectively at a calculated index or score and is illustrated by calculations based on studies of 150 certified mongols and 540 members of a control series. Findings revealed that 70 per cent of mongoloid imbeciles possess combinations of patterns not repeated in non-mongols; 76 per cent of non-mongols have combinations not found among imbeciles.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

356. Kurtzke, John F. (65 Shirley Lane, Coatsville, Pa.)

Isoniazid in treatment of multiple sclerosis, by John F. Kurtzke and Louis Berlin. J. Am. Med. Assn. Jan. 19, 1957. 163:3:172-174.

In same issue: Isoniazid treatment of multiple sclerosis; report on Veterans Administration cooperative study, Veterans Administration Multiple Sclerosis Study Group. p. 168-172.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

A further report on clinical results of therapy with isoniazid in the treatment of multiple sclerosis. In a series of 22 patients whose exacerbations were of two years' duration or less, 73% improved while receiving the drug for an average of 9.5 months; these results are not, however, considered significant due to bias on the part of the patients and to heterogeneity of the sample. Follow-up studies of an earlier, preliminary report revealed a rate of exacerbation which was not significantly different from that expected in the natural course of the disease, whether or not isoniazid therapy was continued. The authors conclude that this type of therapy has no effect on the course of the disease.

In the report of the Veterans Administration Cooperative Study, it was noted that a clinical trial of the drug conducted in 11 V. A. hospitals on a total of 186 patients revealed no beneficial effects of its use in treatment of the disease. The patients represented a sufficiently large number in various stages of the disease and were observed for an adequately long period to justify the conclusion.

MUSCLES--TESTS

357. Boyle, Robert W. (Marquette Univ. School of Med., Milwaukee 3, Wis.)

An evaluation of some electrodiagnostic methods, by Robert W. Boyle and Paul D. Dudenhoefer. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. July & Aug., 1956. Jan., 1957. 37:7 & 8, 38:1. 3 pts.

Part I discusses measurement of skin temperatures and skin resistance; the methods described measure changes indirectly concerned with nervous function and demand a more intimate knowledge of anatomy and developmental anatomy than some methods. These testing methods are easily performed, however, with less complicated electrical equipment than other methods call for.

Part II discusses the use of low voltage shocks to record the integrity of peripheral nerves. Pathologic and physiologic fundamentals of nerve transmission in their relation to the response to electrical shocks by muscular contraction are presented. The values and drawbacks of various testing methods are compared.

Part III, in the current issue of the magazine, gives a brief resume of the historical aspects of electromyography and early clinical research. Various types of apparatus used are described briefly and the physiologic basis for electromyography is discussed. A comparison is made of the appearance of patterns from normal voluntary muscle and patterns formed in various neuromuscular disorders. Etiology of fibrillations and fasciculations is discussed.

MUSIC THERAPY

358. Music as a medical tool; ancient "tranquilizer" comes of age for variety of patients. J. Am. Med. Assn. Dec. 29, 1956. 162:18:1619-1621.

In same issue: Music therapy (an editorial). p. 1625-1626.

Although much remains to be explored before music can be "prescribed" as an actual therapeutic part of treatment, music therapy has been employed widely as a tranquilizer in mental hospitals, for its sedative effect in the operating room, and in orthopedic and neurological cases to encourage movement and strengthening of muscles.

MUSIC THERAPY (continued)

The editorial discusses the use and psychological benefits of music as an adjunct to rehabilitation therapy and in a variety of situations. Trained music therapists and volunteers for music therapy programs are increasingly sought for general hospitals, mental hospitals, and hospitals of the Veterans Administration.

See also 335.

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY--1956

359. U.S. Public Health Service (Div. of Public Health Methods, Off. of Surgeon General, Washington 25, D. C.)

The National Health Survey Act. Public Health Rep. Jan., 1957.

72:1:1-4.

In same issue: Organization of National Health Survey, U.S. Public Health Service. p. 5-8.

A description of the historical background of the government's efforts to obtain comprehensive statistics on illness in the general population of the United States, and the plans for the new program, set in motion by the National Health Survey Act of 1956, which will use scientific sampling techniques to survey the nature and extent of illness and disability in the population annually. Provisions of the Act and the many uses for morbidity statistics in public health program planning, in employment and manpower problems, in industry, health education and medical research are explained.

The second article, on p. 5, describes types of activity in which the National Health Survey will engage, methods of data collection, publications planned, and limitations of the program.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

360. Norris, Miriam (Dept. of Medicine, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.)

The blind child in the sighted nursery group. New Outlook for the Blind. Dec., 1956. 50:10:375-379.

In this paper presented at a symposium on psychological implications in the educational management of handicapped children, Miss Norris bases her comments on experiences with blind children in a sighted nursery group gained from a project carried on at the University of Chicago (see Rehabilitation Literature, Sept., 1956, #1042). She discusses the reasons which convinced workers in the project of the soundness of such programs and their value to the blind child, the sighted child, to the nursery school and the community.

NURSING

See 394.

NUTRITION

361. Martin, Ethel Austin (111 N. Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois)

It's not hard to plan good eating for the handicapped child. Crippled Child. Oct. & Dec., 1956. 34:3 & 4. 2 pts.

Title of second article: Planning good eating for the handicapped child.

The necessity for good nutrition for every child, how to promote good health and nutrition, and some special requirements of the physically handicapped child are discussed. Also explains how family meals can be modified

NUTRITION (continued)

or adapted to meet the special needs of the handicapped child. Included are recipes prepared and tested by the National Dairy Council which are especially suitable for the handicapped child and enjoyed as well by the family. The second article discusses training in good eating habits.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

362. Cynkin, S. (Med. School, Univ. of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, S. Africa)

The place of occupational therapy in rehabilitation. Brit. J. Phys. Med. Jan., 1957. 20:1:4-8.

Discusses the use of occupational therapy in the rehabilitation of patients in general hospitals, mental institutions, neuropsychiatric units, tuberculosis sanatoria, cerebral palsy schools and treatment centers, industrial rehabilitation centers, geriatric units, convalescent homes, in specialized units and children's hospitals. Training of occupational therapists and teamwork in rehabilitation are mentioned briefly.

See also 335; 420.

OLD AGE

See 290.

OLD AGE--EMPLOYMENT

363. U.S. Bureau of Employment Security

Counseling and placement services for older workers. Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1956. 88 p. tabs. (BES no. E152)

Due to the failure of employment practices to accomodate themselves to the needs of older employees, studies and surveys were conducted in 1950 and 1954 by State employment security agencies in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security and the U.S. Dept. of Labor to discover what services, policies, and program activities could best serve the needs of this group. The current study of hiring practices and patterns of employers in seven major cities covers data on the characteristics of older workers, major employment problems confronting them, special employment services provided by agencies and their results, the relation of characteristics of older workers to success in obtaining employment, reactions of applicants to employment service procedures, time required for intensive service, and promotional activities related to the study. Recommendations of all offices participating in the study on ways of improving services for older workers are included.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 50¢ a copy.

364. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Job performance and age; a study in measurement. Washington, D. C., Gov't Print. Off., 1956. 72 p. tabs. (Bul. no. 1203, September, 1956)

In this report of a study of job performance and age, during which the Bureau of Labor Statistics attempted to develop objective measures useful for comparing the performance of production workers in different age groups, three indicators of work performance were found to be useful in relating age to job performance--output per man-hour, attendance, and separation rates. Data obtained from 8 manufacturing establishments in 2 industries are given.

OLD AGE--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Procedures for collecting data and statistical methods of the study are discussed; forms and questionnaires used are illustrated. This is a pilot study providing information on new approaches to the investigation of the relationships between age and work performance, and should be useful to others contemplating similar surveys of a full-scale nature.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 45¢ a copy.

PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

365. Doshay, Lewis J. (700 West 168th Street, New York 32, N. Y.)

The therapy of Parkinson's disease. Med. Clinics N. Am. Sept., 1956. 40:5:1401-1415. Reprint.

An article to aid the general practitioner in setting up a therapy program for the patient with parkinsonism. Material is presented on aspects of chemotherapy, physiotherapy, psychotherapy, and surgical therapy. The variety of drugs found useful in the disease, their side effects, if any, and indications and contraindications for their use are discussed. The management of side reactions is considered.

PARAPLEGIA

366. A spastic paralysis. Lancet. Dec. 15, 1956. 271:6955:1257-1258.

An anonymous personal account of an Englishman's experience with spastic paralysis resulting from a spinal lesion in the lower dorsal region and affecting the lower extremities, bladder and back. This is a further description of the symptoms and how the writer has learned to deal with them, physically and psychologically. A previous article concerning the attack and partial recovery from it appeared in a much earlier issue of Lancet and is included in the book "Disabilities and how to live with them," p. 114 (see Bulletin on Current Literature, Apr., 1953, #350)

See also 405.

PARAPLEGIA--EQUIPMENT

367. Blake, D. A. W.

Aids for the quadriplegic, by D. A. W. Blake and A. F. Blake. Phys. Therapy Rev. Jan., 1957. 37:1:38-41.

Presented are a number of devices and a home-constructed electrical unit devised for the use of D. A. W. Blake, a poliomyelitis patient totally paralyzed below the neck. They have proved beneficial in increasing his independence and the number of ways in which he can occupy his time. Described are a two-way telephone between the hospital and home, a transformer for the telephone, mouth control switch for projector, overhead bars, cardboard screen for reading projector, rack for magazines, control for bedside buzzer, and a drinking tube. A diagram of the mechanism of the multiple switch is included with details for its construction.

PARENT EDUCATION

368. Bennett, Daphne Nicholson

Therapy with parents of handicapped children. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1957. 23:4:154-159.

PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

A description of methods and techniques employed in therapeutic and educational work with parents of handicapped children, by Mrs. Alathena Johnson Smith, psychologist and parent educator in the John Tracy Clinic, Los Angeles.

See also 421.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--EQUIPMENT

369. Lebensohn, James E. (4010 West Madison Street, Chicago 24, Illinois)
Optical aids for subnormal vision. Sight-Saving Rev. Winter, 1956. 26:4:201-209. Reprint.

Describes recent developments in the field of optical aids for the partially sighted which improve distance and near vision, often enabling these persons to read and continue in their occupations. How the devices work to bring about improvement in a variety of eye conditions is explained. The visual aid center is now an additional service of rehabilitation centers for the blind, providing those aids determined most useful by a trained technician. Research is being conducted by the center at the Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind on problems concerned with the prescription, comparative values, and use made of optical aids, as well as the psychological factors influencing their use.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--PERSONNEL

370. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Committee on Education of Partially Seeing Children

Recommended basic course for preparation of teachers of partially seeing children. Sight-Saving Rev. Winter, 1956. 26:4:226-227.

At a meeting of the Committee, held in Dec., 1955, recommendations were drawn up for the types of courses needed for preparation of teachers of the partially seeing. Training should enable them to work in any one of the three plans (traditional, cooperative special class, regular class or recourse room plan, and itinerant teacher plan). Recommended additions to the basic course of 120 clock hours of training are outlined. Members and guests participating in the meeting are listed.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

371. Jenny, John H. (Supervisor, Physical Education, Wilmington Public Schools, Wilmington, Del.)

Physical education for the mentally retarded. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1957. 23:4:146-148.

Unless the mentally retarded child has orthopedic limitations, he tends to be more nearly normal in motor capacities than in innate academic learning capacity. It is on this ability to learn through motor activities that special education techniques for the retarded are based. The physical education teacher can, through his subject, help to establish in these children good habit patterns of standing, sitting, moving, playing, and resting. The satisfaction which comes from the maintenance of a sound body is an added contribution. Recreational activities and social acceptance are most necessary to children who lead a more limited and different social life, as do the retarded.

See also 413; 422.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

372. Logan, Gene A.

Student handbook for adapted physical education, by Gene A. Logan (and others). Los Angeles, Adadon Pr., 1956. 54 p. diag.

Developed at the University of California, Los Angeles for use by men students enrolled in adapted physical education courses on the college level, this handbook presents the therapeutic exercises and sports phases of the program. Exercise routines and sports adapted to the needs of students with various types of medical recommendations are pictured and described. Objectives of an adapted physical education program are outlined in the introduction.

Available from Adadon Press, Box 24111 Village Station, Los Angeles 24, Calif.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--PERSONNEL

373. Lee, Harriet S. (Colonel Lee, 1801 Clydesdale Pl., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.)

The physical therapist; his professional and social responsibilities. Phys. Therapy Rev. Jan., 1957. 37:1:27-31.

In same issue: The physical therapy student; his selection and education, Catherine Worthingham. p. 21-27.

This paper which will appear in the published Proceedings of the Second Congress of the World Confederation for Physical Therapy, held in 1956, discusses professional and social responsibilities of physical therapists, using criteria established by Dr. Abraham Flexner as a frame of reference.

Dr. Worthingham (120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.) discusses personal characteristics necessary for the professional person in the health field, the type of education to fit him for his work, and how the curriculum should be adapted to meet changing needs of the medical field.

POLIOMYELITIS--EQUIPMENT

See 367.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

374. Coyne, Nadene (3395 Scranton Rd., Cleveland 9, O.)

Prevention of deformity in poliomyelitis. Ohio State Med. J. Sept., 1956. 52:9:929-932. Reprint.

Because deformities develop slowly without warning signals of pain, fever or swelling, their development often goes unnoticed until permanent damage has been done. In the care of poliomyelitis patients, especially, the physician should be aware of the major importance of prevention of deformity. Objectives of treatment in early care, measures useful in preventing hand and foot deformities, aspects of postfebrile care, factors in the prevention of scoliosis, selective use of stretching in cases of tightness, and special problems where respiratory involvement is present are discussed.

POLIOMYELITIS--NURSING CARE

375. Hamil, Evelyn M. (Los Amigos Respiratory Center, Hondo, Calif.)

What is nursing in a respiratory center? Am. J. Nursing. Jan., 1957. 57:1:42-44.

In same issue: Inservice education at a respiratory center, June E. Saunders. p. 44-45.

POLIOMYELITIS--NURSING CARE (continued)

Defines responsibilities of the nurse in a center specifically for respirator patients, illustrated by actual experience at Los Amigos Respiratory Center. Teaching the patient to breathe without mechanical aid involves the whole professional rehabilitation team. Aspects of nursing care and treatment in the hospital and the home program carried on by the Center are discussed.

The second article describes the inservice program for training nurses and attendants in the use of a variety of equipment and nursing techniques in poliomyelitis.

POLIOMYELITIS--PHYSICAL THERAPY

See 325.

POSTURE

See 422.

PSYCHIATRY

376. Forster, Francis M. (3800 Reservoir Rd., N. W., Washington 7, D. C.)

Psychological handling of the chronically incapacitated patient. J. Am. Med. Assn. Jan. 12, 1957. 163:2:102-105. Reprint.

Fears of death, pain, and disability need to be understood by the physician treating such chronic conditions as epilepsy, hemiplegia, cerebral palsy, and poliomyelitis. Dr. Forster discusses what the physician can do to alleviate, by a psychiatric approach, fears of both the patient and his family. Through suggestion, group therapy, and education of the patient reassurance is given for meeting difficult situations. The author believes modern medical education on the undergraduate level should stress the art of medicine as well as its scientific aspects.

One of several papers presented in the Panel on Psychiatry in American Medicine at the 105th annual meeting of the American Medical Association, Chicago, June 11, 1956.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

See 313.

PSYCHOLOGY

377. Newland, T. Ernest (Institute for Research on Exceptional Children, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.)

Psycho-social aspects of the adjustment of the brain-injured. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1957. 23:4:149-153.

Three groups of psychological factors are responsible for the adjustment of brain-injured persons: 1) characteristics of the individual and his resulting social stimulus value; 2) characteristics of individuals and of groups with whom and with which he interacts; and 3) the total psychological structure within which these interactions take place. Psychological phenomena of the brain-injured studies must be dealt with in terms of the phenomena of perception, concept formation, learning, personality dynamics, etc. Highly varied social frames of reference must be recognized also in studying the adjustment of the brain-injured and their learning processes.

PSYCHOLOGY (continued)

378. Rosenblum, Sidney (Wayne Co. Training School, Northville, Mich.)

Ethnocentrism and intolerance of ambiguity in mentally retarded children. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1957. 61:3:567-573.

A report of an experiment to determine whether ethnocentrism (a "consciousness of kind" leading to the adoption of negative, stereotyped attitudes toward members of any nation, race, class, or religion perceived as an "out-group") and intolerances of ambiguity are associated characteristics in a population of high-grade mentally retarded children. The hypothesis was suggested by similar psychological research with adults and average-intelligence children. Normative data for the relatively new Decision-Location Test were also gathered as part of the experiment. Findings revealed that differences between groups were in the predicted directions although results were only of borderline statistical significance.

See also 294; 309; 397.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

379. Mundy, Lydia (Fountain Hosp., Tooting Grove, London, Eng.)

Therapy with physically and mentally handicapped children in a mental deficiency hospital. J. Clinical Psych. Jan., 1957. 13:1:3-9.

In same issue: Changes in adjustment of institutionalized female defectives following group psychotherapy, George T. Wilcox and George M. Guthrie. p. 9-13.

A report of an experiment conducted to determine whether emotional disturbance in mentally retarded and defective institutionalized children could be alleviated by individual psychotherapy. The study concerned children whose disturbance appeared to be on a neurotic level and who displayed behavior problems. All 23 were certified as imbeciles. IQ changes and social adjustment are described as well as specific aspects which emerged during the study. From the findings, the author indicates that individual psychotherapy with defectives is both feasible and justified.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE--WISCONSIN

380. Hess, Arthur E. (U.S. Bur. of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Washington 25, D. C.)

Determining disability under Social Security. Wis. Med. J. Jan., 1957. 56:1:37-42.

In same issue: What every doctor should know about workmen's compensation, (Wisconsin Industrial Commission). p. 26-33.

Written for the benefit of the physician called upon to advise disabled persons of their social security rights and to provide medical evidence of those conditions which qualify them for such rights, this article gives general information on the Social Security Act and its amendments, and benefits and services available under the Act. An explanation of benefits available under the 1956 amendments to disabled children 18 years and over is included.

The second article, on the administration and operation of workmen's compensation laws and the physician's role under the laws, provides answers to the most commonly asked questions. The Wisconsin Industrial Commission offers five points of advice to aid physicians in dealing with workmen's compensation cases.

READING--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

See 423.

RECREATION

381. Sanford, Geraldine

Fun is how you find it. Crippled Child. Dec., 1956. 34:4:11-12.

Describes activities of the Happy Friendship Club, a group of young adults who first met at a day camp sponsored by the Wayne Out-County Chapter of the Michigan Society for Crippled Children and Adults in 1953. It is composed of more than 40 members, all handicapped to such a degree that they cannot live a normal life.

See also 424; 425.

RECREATION--EQUIPMENT

382. Holcenberg, Barbara

Creative play materials. Crippled Child. Dec., 1956. 34:4:13-15.

A variety of activities requiring simple, inexpensive materials and suitable for use in the home with children in bed, up and about, or in wheelchairs, are described. Many are suitable for those with limited motion of the extremities. Valuable as diversions or self expressive activities, they have therapeutic benefits, as well.

REHABILITATION

383. Rusk, Howard A. (400 E. 34th Street, New York 16, N. Y.)

Symposium on rehabilitation; Howard A. Rusk, Moderator. J. Maine Med. Assn. Dec., 1956. 8 p. Reprint.

Dr. Rusk discussed first some economic and social problems brought about by chronic illness and disability and the need for rehabilitation. Dr. Lawrence Crane spoke on orthopedic aspects of rehabilitation; Dr. Ralf Martin, on the rehabilitation of the cardiac patient; Dr. Nicholas Fish, on psychiatric aspects of rehabilitation, and finally, Dr. Rusk summarized the rehabilitation concept, how it works, and its application in the hemiplegic patient. Throughout the symposium emphasis was on responsibilities of the general practitioner in rehabilitation.

384. Seidenfeld, Morton A. (120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.)

Building public understanding of rehabilitation. J. Rehab., Nov.-Dec., 1956. 22:6:9-10, 14-15, 24-25.

In his keynote address to the annual conference of the National Rehabilitation Association in 1956, Dr. Seidenfeld stressed the need for clarification of rehabilitation concepts, the term "teamwork" and all it implies, public education on the value of total rehabilitation, the recognition of realistic goals which may fall short of total rehabilitation, and the responsibilities of all those engaged in rehabilitation to accomplish these goals.

REHABILITATION--KENTUCKY

385. Kentucky Council for the Handicapped (1240 Commonwealth Bldg., Louisville 2, Ky.)

Conference and workshop on the handicapped, sponsored by . . . The Nemours Foundation, and Office of Vocational Rehabilitation . . . April 23-26, 1956. Louisville, The Council, 1956. 173 p.

REHABILITATION--KENTUCKY (continued)

Theme of the . . .: Mobilization of community interest and concern for handicapped.

The proceedings of the First Annual Conference and Workshop on the Handicapped, held in Kentucky, cover chronic diseases of children, speech and hearing handicaps, reading handicaps, the emotionally disturbed child and the mentally retarded, employment of the handicapped, developments in rehabilitation of the handicapped in Kentucky, findings of workshop on the integration of rehabilitation services, and evaluation, conclusions and recommendations of the various group discussions. Among participants were many well-known authorities in various professional fields concerned with the problems of rehabilitation.

REHABILITATION--PENNSYLVANIA

386. Torquato, John R. (Pa. Dept. of Labor, Harrisburg, Pa.)

Rehabilitation program in Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Center. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. Jan., 1957. 38:1:41-44.

The Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry reviews vocational rehabilitation services of state agencies and their contribution to the economy of the United States. The status of rehabilitation services as regards Pennsylvania is used to illustrate what is being done and the future plans for expansion of services. Specific plans for the operation and administration of a 350-bed rehabilitation center which will be opened next year are discussed.

REHABILITATION--WEST VIRGINIA

387. Power, F. Ray (Div. of Voc. Rehab., State Dept. of Public Assistance, Capitol Office Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.)

Rehabilitation; a new challenge, by F. Ray Power and Thomas G. Reed. W. Va. Med. J. Aug., 1956. 52:8:238-241. Reprint.

This article, written to inform doctors of the values of rehabilitation and what has been accomplished through the program in West Virginia, emphasizes the physician's responsibilities in areas of referral and in promoting special facilities and legislation to provide funds for the expanding of services to meet the needs of the disabled.

REHABILITATION--LEGISLATION

388. National Rehabilitation Association (1025 Vermont Avenue, Washington 5, D. C.)

Statement of policy of the . . . adopted by the Board of Directors, Denver . . . October 14, 1956: Vocational rehabilitation legislation and related matters. J. Rehab. Nov.-Dec., 1956. 22:6:4-6, 16.

As a result of a study of rehabilitation legislation and its effect upon operating programs, the National Rehabilitation Association reports that there is widespread national interest, support and acceptance of the 1954 Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Its conclusions are based on facts which review the current status of rehabilitation programs, included here, and the Association then recommends certain policies for the guidance of its officers and committees in furthering rehabilitation programs. A clarification of the functions, characteristics, need for, operating costs of, and the role of government in the establishment of rehabilitation centers is included.

REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL

See 299; 392.

REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

389. Mayo, Leonard W. (345 E. 46th Street, New York 17, New York)

Synthesizing forces for rehabilitation. Crippled Child. Dec., 1956. 34:4:4-5.

In the rapid development of rehabilitation facilities and services and the expansion in medical care and research, it is vital that a productive working relationship be established. The "team approach" is a sign of the recognition of this need.

390. Rusk, Howard A.

Rehabilitation report; a review of the evidence showing gain for physical medicine all over world. New York, Internatl. Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples (1957). 12 p.

A collection of twelve newspaper articles by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, president of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples and internationally known for his work in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation. In these articles from the New York Times he reports on health, welfare, and rehabilitation programs in 13 countries where he has made firsthand observations. They reflect the work of the International Society as well as that of many other organizations, both national and international, which cooperate to expand and strengthen services for crippled children and adults.

Available from the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Avenue, New York 17, New York.

391. Whitehouse, Frederick A. (44 E. 23rd Street, New York 10, New York)

Teamwork; coordination for rehabilitation on the community level. New York, The Author, 1956. 18 p. Mimeo.

Presented at: Rehabilitation Institute, Pennsylvania State University, October 23, 1956.

A summarization of the concept of rehabilitation and misconceptions concerning its purposes which may prove to be stumbling blocks to successful administration of rehabilitation within the community. Oversimplification, narrow concepts, competition among agencies, and the opposition of vested interests can hamper efforts of the rehabilitation committee. Mr. Whitehouse outlines activities of a community rehabilitation committee which lead to the achievement of successful results.

See also 426.

REHABILITATION--RESEARCH

See 417.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--MASSACHUSETTS

392. Brugsch, Neinrich G. (25 Bennet Street, Boston 11, Mass.)

The Rehabilitation Institute of the New England Medical Center. Bul., Tufts-N. Eng. Med. Center. July-Sept., 1956. 2:3:135-141. Reprint.

Dr. Brugsch defines medical rehabilitation, the composition of a rehabilitation "team" of specialists, requirements of professional training in medical rehabilitation, and plans, already in progress, for a Rehabilitation Institute.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--MASSACHUSETTS (continued)

Part of the Boston Dispensary, the Institute will incorporate 46 dormitory-type beds, a prevocational unit, extensive hydrotherapy, brace shops, and an audiometric unit and research facilities. An additional 10-bed unit was provided for those out-of-town patients undergoing prolonged treatment.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--PARENT EDUCATION

393. American Heart Association

If your child has rheumatic fever. New York, The Assn., 1956. 19 p. (Adapted from Children's Bur. folder no. 42-1955).

In this booklet intended for parents of children with rheumatic fever, instructions on the care of young patients during the acute and convalescent phases of the disease and on the protective measures necessary to prevent the recurrence of attacks are given briefly. Discussed are the significance of heart murmurs, behavior changes in ill children, the choice of home or hospital care for a particular child, activities possible during and after the acute phase, and the aid available from public and voluntary agencies.

Available from local chapters of the American Heart Association or from its national headquarters, 44 E. 23rd Street, New York 10, New York.

SCHOOL HYGIENE--PERSONNEL

394. American School Health Association

Recommended policies and practices for school nursing . . . (2d rev.) November, 1956; compiled by a National Committee of School Nurses for the . . . J. School Health. Jan., 1957. 27:1:3-11.

This guide, first published as a special edition of the Journal of School Health, January, 1956, has been revised and reprinted here as the second edition. It presents a compilation of the basic responsibilities of school nurses and would be useful to administrators, teachers and nurses in planning and strengthening existing programs of school health. It is not intended as a complete guide in local districts but covers the general duties, qualifications, and status of nurses in schools, pupil load and specific areas of responsibility. On p. 9 the nurse's responsibility in the area of exceptional children is outlined.

SEGREGATION AND NONSEGREGATION

See 360.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

See 427.

SOCIAL SERVICE

395. Wallace, Helen M. (School of Public Health, Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis 14, Minn.)

The role of the social worker in the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Soc. Casework. Jan., 1957. 38:1:15-22.

Statistical tables present a picture of the extent of physical disability, the prevalence of long-term disability, and the percentage of these in institutions. Discussed are the basic needs of the handicapped person, the variety of services required, the team approach for meeting basic needs, and the role of the social worker on the rehabilitation team. An evaluation of the adequacy of present

SOCIAL SERVICE (continued)

social services is made, with the conclusion that total social service needs and other needs of the patient are not being fully met.

See also 428.

SOCIAL SERVICE--CASEWORK

396. Devereaux, Jane

Social casework and vocational adjustment. J. Rehab. Nov.-Dec., 1956. 22:6:7-8, 22-23.

The Director of the Detroit League for the Handicapped, a voluntary social and vocational adjustment center for people with various physical disabilities, defines the casework functions of such an agency, responsibilities of the social worker, and her interrelationships with other professional personnel engaged in rehabilitating the handicapped. Differences in the functions and approaches of the caseworker and the vocational specialist are discussed.

397. Michaels, Ruth (Soc. Service Dept., Beth Israel Hosp., New York, N. Y.)

Giving help to resisting patients. New Outlook for the Blind. Dec., 1956. 50:10:380-387.

Describes problems which the medical social worker encounters in counseling hospitalized patients; the principles and illustrative case history material apply equally to those making the adjustment to blindness. Resistance to long-term hospitalization and to psychiatric treatment are two of the problems frequently presenting difficulties in the rehabilitation of these patients.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--NEW YORK

398. Wrightstone, J. Wayne (Bur. of Educational Research, New York City Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.)

Studies of orthopedically handicapped pupils. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1957. 23:4:160-164, 176-177.

Part of a broad research project of the Board of Education of New York City to evaluate the Board's program for children with physical limitations and make recommendations for the improvement of services, this paper is restricted to findings of the study of pupils with orthopedic limitations. The nature of their adjustment to school, to society and to self was determined by examination of the physical status of children enrolled in special classes, group tests of intelligence and achievement, teachers' appraisal of behavior and adjustment, a clinical study of adjustment, a survey of classroom practices, and a study of family attitudes. Recommendations based on findings are summarized.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

399. U. S. Office of Education

Directors and supervisors of special education in local school systems, prepared by Romaine P. Mackie and Anna M. Engel (and others). Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1956. 72 p. illus., tabs., graphs. (Bul. 1955, no. 13)

SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL (continued)

One of the series of reports based on the nationwide study "Qualification and Preparation of Teachers of Exceptional Children," a major project of the U. S. Office of Education since 1952. That part of the information in the broad study which has to do with the qualification and preparation of directors and supervisors of special education in local schools is covered here; it includes: 1) background information on the local special education personnel who participated in the study; 2) opinions on competencies needed by directors and supervisors of such programs, from the viewpoints of the local personnel themselves and of a committee of experts; 3) the background of education and experience thought to contribute to competency; and 4) personal characteristics which teachers would prefer their directors and supervisors to possess, as well as types of services expected of them. Implications of the study for future planning are discussed.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 30¢ a copy.

See also 298; 315.

SPEECH

400. Dudley, Homer

Fundamentals of speech synthesis. J. Audio Engineering Soc. Oct., 1955. 3:170-185. Reprint.

"Bell Telephone System technical publ., monograph 2648."

Basic speech analyzer-synthesizer devices experimented with at the Bell Telephone Laboratories over the years are briefly reviewed. The two basic principles from which experiments proceeded were: 1) that speech, in its first vibratory expression as a muscular wave motion, is a set of telegraph signals; and 2) that advantage can be taken of this fact in speech transmission to conserve frequency space. The various aspects of analysis-synthesis have applicability to other fields as well as to telephone transmission. The two-way interchange between the spoken word and the written word is a possibility.

Available from Bell Telephone Laboratories, 463 West St., New York 14, N. Y.

SPEECH CORRECTION

401. De Hirsch, Katrina (46 East 82nd Street, New York, New York)

Language investigation of children suffering from familial dysautonomia, by Katrina de Hirsch and Jeannette Jefferson Jansky. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:450-460. Reprint.

Describes the language and related performance of 12 children diagnosed as having familial dysautonomia. (The syndrome is described in an article by C. M. Riley in: J. Am. Med. Assn. 1952. 149:1532-1535) Findings revealed the patients studied had severe difficulties with gross and finer motor control and associated difficulties with movement and control of articulators. Also present were difficulties with biological activities underlying speech-breathing, swallowing, chewing, and sucking. Voice quality and control, auditory memory span, performance in the area of expressive language, articulation and intelligibility, rhythmic ability, and categorical behavior are discussed as observed in the group.

SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

402. Everhart, Rodney W. (Central Mich. Coll., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.)

A study of growth and development in negro and white children with dyslalia. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1957. 23:4:168-170, 176.

A report, based on a doctoral dissertation (Univ. of Michigan, 1953) investigating the significant interracial differences in Negro and white children having articulatory defects, with regard to selected growth and developmental factors. The study was restricted to grades one through six. Criteria of total maturation used in the study were: onset of holding head up, sitting alone, crawling, walking, talking and voluntary control of bladder, eruption of first tooth, grip, height, weight, intelligence, reading, and arithmetic. Findings revealed no significant differences between the two groups of boys except in the case of onset of sitting alone and voluntary bladder control, and a possible difference in grip. Girls of both groups evidenced no significant difference in any area.

Material for the study was obtained by conducting a comprehensive speech survey in the Willow Run Public Schools, Willow Run, Mich., and from information supplied by parents.

403. Walker, C. H. M. (Hosp. for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, W. C. 1, Eng.)

Developmental speech anomalies in apparently normal children, by C. H. M. Walker and P. R. Languth. Brit. Med. J. Dec. 22, 1956. 5007: 1455-1458.

In same issue: Speech problems in children (an editorial). p. 1475-1477.

A report of a study to assess the very early development of children with so-called delayed speech and subsequent dyslalia and to attempt to discover the possible etiology and establish indications for treatment. Subjects were from the speech clinic of the Hospital for Sick Children, London. Findings revealed that 80% suffered from arrested development, probably the result of nonspecific psychological factors operating between the age of 1 and 2 years. Similar speech anomalies in other members of the families were evident in the histories of about one-third of the cases. This, with the unequal sex ratio of incidence, suggests that a genetically determined factor may also be operative. Crossed laterality is not believed to be responsible for the production of symptoms. Specific speech anomalies in this series have been described and suggestions for treatment are included.

The editorial on speech problems in children discusses the article above, the difficulty in proving the operation of psychological factors in the production of speech problems, some common speech problems associated with lateness in the development of speech, and the importance of early treatment in dyslalia and stuttering.

SPEECH CORRECTION--PERSONNEL

404. Powers, Margaret Hall (Chicago Board of Education, Div. of Speech Correction, 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois)

What makes an effective public school speech therapist? J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:461-467. Reprint.

The writer, head of the Division of Speech Correction for the Chicago Public Schools, believes it is increasingly important to define and describe more adequately the scope and content of the public school therapist's work.

SPEECH CORRECTION--PERSONNEL (continued)

She includes here an outline or job analysis form which will probably fit most public school speech correction programs. The outline covers: organization of the program, examination and diagnosis of cases, speech therapy, professional relationships, personal characteristics, and professional attitudes and ethics. Such an outline, she feels, is useful to the therapist in evaluating his own work, to supervisors of therapists, to administrators, and to university professors training therapists for the public school field. Prospective college students can gain an understanding of the nature of public school speech correction and its possibility as a career by studying the outline.

SPINAL CORD

405. Ortiz-Galvan, Armando (Cipres 254-Q, Mexico 4, D. F., Mexico)

Action of local hydrocortisone on spinal cord wounds; effect on inflammation, repair, degeneration, and regeneration. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. & Psychiatry. July, 1956. 76:1:34-41. Reprint.

A report of an investigation of the action of local hydrocortisone studied by hemisection (with sparing of the ventral quadrant) in the spinal cord in cats. Findings were that the inflammatory action is diminished, but edema and necrosis of nerve tubes are not altered by the hormone. Healing of spinal cord wounds is delayed; the final mesodermal scar is diminished. As regards degeneration of thick nerve tubes, it is delayed; fine axons degenerate at a slower rate than controls. In both control and treated wounds, changes in the axons are considered evidence of abortive regeneration, and are present for a longer period of time in treated wounds. 24 references.

SPORTS

See 413.

STUTTERING

406. Goodstein, Leonard D. (Dept. of Psychology, Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa)

MMPI profiles of stutterers' parents; a follow-up study. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Dec., 1956. 21:4:430-435. Reprint.

In a previously annotated article (see Rehabilitation Literature, Jan., 1957, #128), the author reported a study of the MMPI profiles of parents of stutterers in which no major differences were found between 100 parents of stutterers and a control group of parents of nonstutterers. The present study was made to cross-validate, with a typical speech clinic group, the findings of the earlier study. Comparisons of the high-point codes of the follow-up parents and the two original groups revealed no significant differences between the three groups. This confirms the author's belief that the etiology of stuttering is not related to severe psychopathology on the part of stutterers' parents.

TUBERCULOSIS--FICTION

See 429.

TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION

407. J. School Health. Dec., 1956. 26:10.

Special education: Report of the Committee on Tuberculosis of the American School Health Association and papers read before the National Tuberculosis Association meeting in New York City in May, 1956.

TUBERCULOSIS--PREVENTION (continued)

Contents: Report of Committee on Tuberculosis, American School Health Association. -Another fruitful avenue of tuberculosis control, William P. Shepard. -The tuberculin test; Maine's powerful weapon, Robert B. Kerr. -Progress in school certification, Kathleen Jordan. -Recent tuberculin testing experiences in Iowa, Paul C. Williamson. -Tuberculin testing project in Honolulu, Robert H. Marks.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

408. Rosenberg, Bernard (400 First Avenue, New York 10, New York)

Messenger service training; an aid to rehabilitation, by Bernard Rosenberg and Martin G. Moed. J. Rehab. Nov.-Dec., 1956. 22:6:12, 20-21.

In searching for a program to help young adults with cerebral palsy make the transition from school to work, the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York City, developed a mail-messenger training program to provide this group with vocational and social experiences. The writers describe administration of the program, curriculum of the ten-week training course, and a typical case history illustrating how the program brings the desired results.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

See 295; 396.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

409. U. S. Bureau of Public Assistance

Citizen participation in public welfare programs; supplementary services by volunteers, by Evalyn G. Weller and Elizabeth B. Kilborne. Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1956. 46 p.

A booklet discussing ways in which volunteers can supplement agency public welfare services, how the agency can evaluate its program with the view toward using volunteers, planning the volunteer program, and the selection, placement, orientation, and training of volunteer workers. Included as aids in administering volunteer programs are: an excerpt from the minutes of a state welfare agency staff committee meeting on volunteers, samples of volunteer program publicity, a list of films available for use in training volunteers, illustrative case records and their analysis, a training outline, and a short list of books for senior adults.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 20¢ a copy.

WALKING

410. Barnett, C. H. (St. Thomas' Hosp. Med. School, London, S. E. 1, Eng.)

Shoe wear as a means of analysing abnormal gait in males; an experimental study, by C. H. Barnett, Ruth E. M. Bowden and J. R. Napier. Annals Phys. Med. Oct., 1956. 3:4:121-142.

In a critical analysis of the reliability of a study of shoe wear as a means of estimating effects of locomotor disorder of gait, the results derived from such study were in striking agreement with analyses of pedograph records. The authors concluded that study of the wear of shoes provides reliable information if all available evidence from heels, soles, and uppers on both sides is considered and used in association with clinical findings. An appendix gives relevant points from the history and clinical examination of ten cases discussed in the body of the article. Illustrated.

WALKING (continued)

See also 302; 326.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

411. Shepard, William P. (1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, New York)

Workmen's compensation; emphasis on rehabilitation. Calif. Med. Sept., 1956. 85:3:177-179. Reprint.

Heretofore, workmen's compensation laws were administered with emphasis on monetary satisfaction of liability and too little concern for rehabilitation of the occupationally disabled. Dr. Shepard outlines 3 basic goals of an effective workmen's compensation program and suggests that state medical societies provide an advisory committee for administrative agencies. There is need for specific statutory provisions concerning compensation and rehabilitation, as well as cooperation from the medical profession and individual physicians. The responsibilities of each are defined and the relation of indemnity to successful rehabilitation is considered.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION--NEW YORK

412. Lane, Morton

The effect of the New York Workmen's Compensation Law upon the employment of the handicapped. New York, Institute of Phys. Med. and Rehab., 1956. 53 p. (Rehab. monograph XI)

This study, conducted by the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, is one of a number of related and coordinated research problems being investigated to find solutions to the many problems attendant on cardiovascular rehabilitation. Dealing primarily with workmen's compensation laws in New York State, it attempts to clarify the conflicts and shortcomings of these laws which affect adversely the rehabilitation and employment of the physically handicapped. Recommendations for legislative changes which would encourage more widespread rehabilitation and broader employment opportunities for the handicapped are suggested. Covered are: aspects of compensation, medical care provisions, early referral, litigation and settlements, second injury problems and increased insurance costs to the employer. How these factors affect the rehabilitation of persons with cardiovascular disease is discussed. The monograph is the result of a research project sponsored by the National Heart Institute.

Available from Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 400 E. 34th Street, New York 16, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION--WISCONSIN

See 380.

New Books Briefly Noted

AMPUTATION

413. Kerr, Donald

Training of the lower extremity amputee, by Donald Kerr and Signe Brunnstrom. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, c1956. 272 p. illus. \$6.50.

This manual, intended for use in rehabilitation centers, hospitals, and other amputee training centers, is the product of two authorities; Mr. Kerr, an amputee who has become a champion badminton player and all-round athlete, is a successful trainer of amputees. Miss Brunnstrom is a highly skilled physical therapist and an authority in amputee rehabilitation. Training methods

AMPUTATION (continued)

here described and illustrated have been developed over a period of 30 years; the text should be useful to the amputee learning to use the prosthesis in everyday activities and acquiring skill in advanced activities. Schools of physical and occupational therapy and nursing will find it an excellent textbook and those in the limb-making profession will find much that is applicable to an understanding of their work. Chapters cover adjustment to amputation, the preprosthetic period, suggestions on care of the stump, use of crutches, preprosthetic evaluation, and training techniques for use with all types of lower extremity amputations. Chapters on dressing hints and the acquiring of skill in social dancing and sports are included. It represents a complete and thorough coverage of every aspect of the rehabilitation of lower extremity amputees.

DEAF--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

414. Levine, Edna S.

Youth in a soundless world; a search for personality. New York, N. Y. Univ. Pr., c1956. 217 p. tabs. \$5.00.

A report of a study, supported by a research grant from the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, on the psychological needs of the deaf. The author engaged in a cooperative study at the New York State Psychiatric Institute which is developing a promising pioneer mental health clinic for the deaf. A search was made for psychological techniques which would, in use with the deaf, "stress the dynamics of personality function rather than static norms of attainment." The two tests finally chosen for the study were the Rorschach Projective Technique and the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Tests for Adolescents and Adults, Form I. A detailed account of the methods, data, and results of the search for the personality of normal youth is given; the initial investigation was completed in 1948 but the clinical approaches and their underlying philosophy are still undergoing testing--and proving their value. The historical background of work with the deaf and the development of educational techniques are discussed as a part of the understanding of the problems of the deaf. Early psychological studies in the field are reviewed. A chapter on illustrative test records demonstrates how major personality traits, mental activity, and emotional disturbance are expressed on the two tests used. The book presents a challenge to present-day educators and mental health workers in meeting the psychological needs of the deaf.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--PLACEMENT

415. American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Boston. Engineering Department, (142 Berkeley Street, Boston 17, Mass.)

Physical abilities to fit the job; how to determine a worker's physical abilities and relate them to job demands safely and productively, (by Bert Hanman). Boston, The Company, c1956. 145 p. tabs., diag. \$2.50.

The Engineering Department of American Mutual Liability Insurance Company commissioned the author, an international authority on job placement whose ideas have been tested in a wide variety of businesses and industry both in the United States and 12 European countries, to write this book. It is concerned with the most skillful means of matching the physical abilities of people with physical requirements of the job and should be extremely useful in guiding job placement of rehabilitated persons. Mr. Hanman explains his

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--PLACEMENT (continued)

plan for adjusting the physical problems of workers and its value to both the employer and employee. He compares various rating schemes of disability and discusses their shortcomings, then outlines the specific plan which he has worked out. The benefits of the Hanman Plan, or Specific Method, are: better job placement and adjustment; fewer accidents and illness; economic gains for employer and employee; sound solutions for physical problems in labor relations; better and faster rehabilitation for injured and ill workers; easier recruitment of new workers; and aid in safeguarding employees from possible physical and mental damage.

416. U. S. Bureau of Employment Security

Estimates of worker trait requirements for 4,000 jobs as defined in the "Dictionary of Occupational Titles." Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1956. 155 p. tabs. (An alphabetical index)

Provides, in tabular form, an inventory of worker characteristics and abilities that contribute to successful performance in a sampling of 4,000 jobs in the American economy. Information on the interests, temperament, aptitude, training time, and physical capacity requirements of a variety of jobs will aid the educator, counselor, and others working with youth preparing for employment. The index should be particularly helpful in counseling the handicapped worker because of the highly specific information concerning physical capacity and demands of the job. The counselor is informed, however, that this index is only an interim publication intended for source information and not as an operating tool. These tools are still Volume II and Part IV of the "Dictionary of Occupational Titles" and should be used in conjunction with the index to produce lists of jobs. This publication covers only 18% of the jobs listed in the Dictionary.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at \$2.25.

HEALTH SERVICES--RESEARCH

417. Health Information Foundation (420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.)

An inventory of social and economic research in health; comp. by Frederick R. Strunk. 5th ed. New York, The Foundation, 1956. 254 p.

First published in 1952, this annual listing of research projects concerned with the social and economic aspects of medical care in the United States provides an interchange of information among many sources of related data. This particular issue covers almost 500 such projects described briefly and listed according to the primary areas of research. Five separate indexes provide cross references to more comprehensive categories; organizations carrying out the research; project personnel; geographical area and state where research is conducted; and financial sponsors of projects. Of particular interest to workers in the rehabilitation field are those projects listed under: cardiovascular diseases and work ability; cerebral palsy; chronic illness; corrective therapists, epilepsy; handicapped and disabled; mental deficiency and retardation; rehabilitation councils; and rehabilitation services for the disabled.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

418. O'Connor, N.

The social problem of mental deficiency, by N. O'Connor and J. Tizard. London, Pergamon Pr., 1956. 182 p. tabs.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES (continued)

A presentation of the social problems of mental deficiency from the viewpoint of two British psychologists active in the field of social psychiatry. A summary of the work on mental deficiency as carried out by members of the Medical Research Council's Social Psychiatry Unit in Great Britain is given. Chapters cover the historical background of mental deficiency and its problems of care, prevalence of deficiency, services provided in Great Britain, reports of psychometric investigations and their relation to occupational success, techniques of training defectives, and special problems in the treatment of unstable defectives. Recommendations for future services, their legal implications and relation to administrative provision, are made. No attempt is made to review the literature as a whole or to describe in detail the work of other investigators in the field. Some of the material included in the book has appeared previously in various professional journals and books.

Published in England and available in the U. S. from Pergamon Press, 122 E. 55th Street, New York 22, New York, at \$5.00 a copy.

419. Wallin, J. E. Wallace

Mental deficiency, in relation to problems of genesis, social and occupational consequences, utilization, control, and prevention. Brandon, Vt., Journal of Clinical Psychology, c1956. 200 p. tabs.

From life-long experience and an intensive review of the literature in the field of mental deficiency, Dr. Wallin presents evidence pro and con on social problems dealing with the control of mental defectives. Throughout his discussion he emphasizes the community's responsibility for developing resources to train mental defectives and keep them out of trouble. Discussed are the broad issues of institutionalization vs. sterilization, prevention of propagation, special schools and classes, colonies and home placement--all in terms of current research evidence. Chapter-end summaries formulate specific conclusions on possible solutions to the many problems presented by mental deficiency in the community. Hereditary aspects, the social consequences and preventive aspects of deficiency are also covered. Dr. Wallin describes the book as a "sort of digest of basic problems still in need of satisfactory solution."

Published by the Journal of Clinical Psychology, 5 Pearl Street, Brandon, Vt., at \$5.00 a copy.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

420. Dunton, William Rush, ed.

Occupational therapy; principles and practice, ed. by William Rush Dunton and Sidney Licht. 2d ed. Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, Publ., 1956. 373 p. fig., tabs.

In this revision of a basic text, former contributors have brought their chapters up-to-date and, to increase the usefulness of the book, subjects not previously covered were included. The chapters on bibliotherapy and the upper extremity amputee have been rewritten completely. New subjects covered are pediatrics, music in hospitals, adapted games for the handicapped, and psychiatry. Emphasis is on practical application of occupational therapy in specific conditions, i. e., psychiatric disorders, tuberculosis, pediatrics, geriatrics, heart disease, and cerebral palsy, to mention a few. The material on cerebral palsy has been largely revised. The book was originally written at the suggestion of the publisher who felt that physicians needed a source book of essential information on occupational therapy and its application.

PARENT EDUCATION

421. California. Cooperative Parents' Group, Palisades. Pre-School Division
The challenge of children, by . . . and Mothers' and Children's Educational Foundation New York, Whiteside and William Morrow & Co., c1957. 191 p. \$3.75.

Under the guidance of Dr. Martha Frank, Director of the Mothers' and Children's Educational Foundation, ten parents in Pacific Palisades, California, formed a workshop to study home education, family relationships, and the true meaning of parenthood. The parents' responsibility and reward lie in the parent-child relationship which must be based on mutual awareness and love. These parents share with others the attitudes and practices tested in daily family life which help children to develop to their full potential. Among the many aspects of child rearing discussed here are training for responsibility and independence, character-building, instilling moral concepts, fostering mental and physical health, and the prevention of the multitude of problems all parents face. The philosophy expressed in the book is a challenging one to parents.

POSTURE

422. Colson, John H.

Postural and relaxation training in physiotherapy and physical education. Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1956. 105 p. figures. \$2.50.

A textbook describing modern methods of correcting postural defects and the use of relaxation to counter abnormal muscular tension. The author, a well known member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy (Great Britain), has based his book on sound medical principles and on long experience as a teacher, having been responsible for the training of the greater part of the remedial gymnasts in that country. Main emphasis in the book is on practical aspects of exercise and relaxation therapy; the descriptions of various types of postural defects are based on the teaching of an orthopedic surgeon under whose guidance they were written. One chapter deals with exercises and training techniques for the treatment of children from 10 to 15 years of age who are suffering from postural defects of the spine and feet. Games to supplement the exercise routines are included. Another chapter is devoted to the use of relaxation in the so-called psychosomatic tension states.

Available from Charles C Thomas, Publ., 301-327 E. Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill., at \$2.50 a copy.

READING--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

423. Abraham, Willard

A new look at reading; a guide to the language arts. Boston, Porter Sargent, Publ., c1956. 236 p. forms.

This guide serves primarily as an outline for instructors in conducting a course of study with teachers or other groups. Contents include 12 articles to orient students to the subject; two study outlines suggesting techniques the instructor and class may use in the study of reading and reading disabilities; four reading information forms to obtain pertinent data on health, the school situation, the parent, and the child himself; bibliography. Study outlines and bibliographies are also provided for the other language arts--creative writing, handwriting, listening, oral expression, and spelling. Other resource materials are listed and procedures outlined for conducting the study course as a workshop.

Published by Porter Sargent, Publishers, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Mass., at \$3.50 a copy, cloth; \$2.75, paperbound.

RECREATION

424. Hedges, Sid G.

Games for the not-so-young. New York, Philosophical Library, 1957. 107 p. diag.

Mr. Hedges, author of many books and articles on games of every sort for children and teenagers, now provides diversional activities and pastimes for those over fifty, appropriately adapted to the needs of those whose mobility may be reduced and whose sight and hearing may be limited. Games for one, two, or more persons are included, as well as those that require moving about or sitting still, those played to music, and pencil-and-paper games. Many games and expressions will be unfamiliar to the American reader as the author is English.

Published in England and distributed in the U.S. by Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y., at \$2.50 a copy.

425. International Recreation Congress (8 W. 8th Street, New York 11, N. Y.)

Proceedings of the . . . Philadelphia, Sept. 30-Oct. 5, 1956, sponsored by the National Recreation Association and Department of Recreation of the City of Philadelphia . . . New York, Natl. Recreation Assn., 1956. 178 p. \$3.00.

Of particular interest to those in the field of rehabilitation is the section devoted to "Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped." A healthy exchange of divergent opinions on professional preparation for hospital recreation personnel was noted among the participants and colleges represented. International health and recreation and their relation to economic and political stability were discussed by Dr. John Hanlon. Workshops on recreation for geriatric patients, for the mentally retarded, and for the ill child emphasized the need for expanded activities in hospitals, homes for the aged, institutions, and in the home. Curriculum requirements for this specialized type of recreation personnel were outlined; the therapeutic benefits of various forms of recreational activity were discussed.

A summary of this section appears in Recreation, Dec., 1956. 49:10:500.

REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

426. American Public Health Association

Servicios para ninos incapacitados; una guida de principios practicos y generales para el personal de Sanidad Publica . . . New York, Internatl. Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples (1957). 99 p.

Spanish translation of "Services for handicapped children . . .," published by the American Public Health Assn. in 1955.

Another in the series of translations by the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, made possible through the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Foundation, this Spanish edition of the basic volume in a series of four guides originally published by the American Public Health Association covers the general philosophy of community services to handicapped children and the broad principles upon which programs in special fields should be based. (For original annotation, see Bulletin on Current Literature, Nov., 1955, #1200)

Available from International Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Ave., New York 17, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

427. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

Workshops for the disabled; a vocational rehabilitation resource; Edward L. Chouinard and James F. Garrett, editors. Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1956. 167 p. (Rehab. Serv. ser. no. 371)

Contents: Current trends and developments in the workshop field, Edward L. Chouinard. -General description of what workshops are, Emil A. Trapani. -How sheltered workshops are established and supported, Percy J. Trevethan. -Workshop services to clients, Jane Devereaux. -The workshop as a total service to the individual and community, Byron M. Smith. -Need for workshops from viewpoint of public and private rehabilitation agencies, F. Ray Power. -Sheltered workshops integrated with vocational service agencies, Albert Cohen. -The hospital workshop and industries program, Richard J. McCauley and Mieczyslaw Pesczyczynski. -Post-hospital transitional workshop employment for psychiatric patients, Bertram J. Black. -Work sampling through performance of actual job tasks, William M. Usdane. -Job adjustment of "apparent unemployables" through a vocational adjustment workshop, William Gellman. -Development of physical capacity to work, Edward Hochhauser.

Prepared almost entirely by executives and outstanding staff members of private non-profit agencies, this book is basically a discussion of workshop services and of the factors affecting them, as illustrated by examples of a variety of types of workshops. Emphasis is on the availability of a wide range of services for vocational rehabilitation of persons having substantial employment handicaps. Though the book is definitely not intended as a manual of operations for workshops, it does bring together authoritative information on many aspects of workshop activities.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 60¢ a copy.

SOCIAL SERVICE

428. National Association of Social Workers (1 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.)

Social work year book, 1957; a description of organized activities in social work and in related fields, ed. by Russell H. Kurtz. 13th ed. New York, The Assn., 1957. 752 p. \$7.50.

The latest edition of the Social Work Year Book, an up-to-date encyclopedia on social welfare problems and practice written by outstanding leaders in the field. For the first time it is published under the auspices of the National Assn. of Social Workers, an organization formed by consolidating the membership of 7 professional organizations. Part I covers the development and present context of social work in the United States; Part II includes 68 topical articles by authorities on topics discussed, and Part III contains 4 directories of agencies whose programs are integral with or related to the subject matter of Part II. Bibliographies are appended to each topical article and constitute what is believed to be one of the most up-to-date, extensive bibliographies on social work currently published. Agencies listed are international, national governmental, national voluntary and Canadian. An alphabetical listing of periodicals cited in the bibliographies, with names and addresses of publishers, is given. Topics of especial interest to rehabilitation workers are those concerned with the physically and mentally handicapped, i. e., the aging, alcoholism, chronic illness, mental health and mental illness, mental retardation, the physically handicapped (by Dean W. Roberts, Jayne Shover, and Eveline E. Jacobs), public assistance, social insurance, veterans' benefits and services, and vocational rehabilitation.

TUBERCULOSIS--FICTION

429. Boros, Eva

The mermaids. New York, Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, c1956. 216 p. \$3.50.

The author of this first novel is a Hungarian living in England. The story is of a young woman in a sanatorium who has had tuberculosis from the age of 13. Her unworldliness, her beauty, and helplessness aroused the interest and love of a Budapest businessman. His relationship with her and her friends is not unlike that of a sailor in love with one of a group of mermaids. Lalla's possible emergence from institutional life into a less sheltered one and her realization that love is not unselfish bring the story to an inevitable crisis. This novel, by its simple, sensitive English, as well as because of the author's insight into human character, deserves literary attention.



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